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24 September 1980

Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 129

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RUSSIAN FISHING FLEET TO USE NEW ZEALAND REPAIR BASE

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 6 Aug 80 p 3

/Text/

PA Nelson

Nelson will be the repair base for most of the big Russian fishing fleet which will work in New Zealand's 200-mile zone in the next 12 months. The repair work will earn the Nelson engineering company of Anchor Dorman, Ltd, between $500,000 and $1 million, according to the firm.

Up to 18 trawlers and factory ships crewed by about 800 Russians are already scheduled for survey and repair work at Nelson this year.

The general manager of Anchor Dorman (Mr W. J. Butters) said yesterday that an agreement for the repair work had just been negotiated with the Russians and a copy of it was on its way to Moscow for final signing. The agreement might be renewed after 12 months.

The Russian vessels are involved in joint ventures with three New Zealand companies, Fletcher's, Sanford's, and Amalsov.

A Russian fleet interpreter, Mr Victor Khiger, said the repairs were originally to have been made at Singapore, but the 20 days travel each way meant that much fishing time would have been lost.

"We then looked at Dunedin but because drydocking could not be done there we have to sail to Lyttelton, again wasting fishing time," he said. "At Nelson we can do both in one place."

A fleet engineer, Mr Ilia Siris, said he wanted the repair work to be done at Nelson because he had been impressed with emergency repairs made by Anchor Dorman to one of his trawlers three years ago.

CSO: 5200

NEW ZEALAND BARS JOINT-VENTURE SHIPS FROM FISHING ZONE

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 15 Aug 80 p 2

/Text/

PA Wellington

Joint-venture fishing vessels will be excluded from the controlled hake zone off Hokitika from midnight last night for 14 days.

Announcing the move yesterday, the Minister of Fisheries (Mr MacIntyre) said the exclusion would give local fishermen an advantage over joint-venture vessels during the hake pre-sprawning accumulation.

Joint-venture ships would be limited to fishing in waters west of and deeper than the 650-metre line after returning to the controlled area, he said.

"Research into the hake fishery has shown the need to protect the resource, and so a quota of 3000 tonnes has been set," Mr MacIntyre said.

"It has also been determined that the pre-sprawning accumulation occurs round the Hokitika Trench between July and September.

"Daily catch reports from fishermen and fisheries scientists on the James Cook indicate this run has now started. The controls, announced recently after consultation with all sectors of the industry, have accordingly been implemented," Mr MacIntyre said.

Companies using joint-venture ships in the area have been advised and been told the area from which they are excluded.

CSO: 5200

OFFICIALS EXPLAIN N-WASTE DISPOSAL PLAN AT GUAM MEETING

Japanese Explanation

OW140419 Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Agana, Guam, 14 Aug (KYODO)--Japanese officials explained a Japanese plan to discard low-level radioactive waste in the South Pacific to leaders of South Pacific countries at their two-day summit meeting opening here Thursday. The summit meeting opened at Hilton Hotel here in the morning to discuss Japan's nuclear waste dumping plan in the South Pacific area with 11 leaders attending. Prior to the meeting's opening, several anti-nuclear demonstrators with placards gathered in front of the hotel to protest the Japanese plan amid mounting opposition in the South Pacific nations.

In his opening speech, Governor Paul McDonald Calvo of Guam welcomed the Japanese governmental mission headed by Hiroshi Goto, deputy chief of the Atomic Energy Safety Bureau of the Science and Technology Agency, but he expressed firm opposition to the Japanese plan.

Goto and another agency official explained Japan's basic policy for peaceful utilization of atomic energy, the nuclear waste dumping plan and its safety. Japan plans to discard about 10,000 drums of low-level radioactive waste from nuclear power plants in the sea about 900 kilometers north of the northern Marianas starting in the autumn of next year. Following the test dumping, Japan plans to carry out full-scale dumping of several thousands of drums of nuclear waste the following year. European countries have been dumping low-level nuclear wastes in the Atlantic for more than 10 years.

The Japanese officials stressed the Japanese plan involves no danger of pollution to people and the environment while saying Japan would carry out the plan in conformity with standards by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

In the meeting for Thursday afternoon, the South Pacific leaders and the Japanese Government mission will hold a question-and-answer session concerning the Japanese plan.

Nuclear Dumping Plans Protested

OW151255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT 15 Aug 80

[Text] Agana, Guam, 15 Aug (KYODO)--Leaders of South Pacific nations Friday adopted a resolution calling for suspension of the Japanese Government's plan to discard low-level radioactive waste in the South Pacific. They adopted the resolution signed by nine leaders at their summit meeting closing its two-day session here Friday evening. The resolution said the South Pacific nations would grope for all possible legal measures to frustrate the Japanese plan.

The resolution did not imply boycotting of fishery negotiations between the South Pacific nations and Japan of which Japan was most in fear. The resolution stressed in the preamble that the South Pacific area depends on fishery industry and tourism and criticized the Japanese plan for posing serious and continual threats to biologic and economic preservation of fishery resources in the Pacific. The resolution called on Japan to suspend the plan until technical safety of the plan is proved so that marine resources should not be damaged by the dumping of nuclear waste.

The resolution also called for suspension of a Japan-U.S. joint plan to study possibilities of building a used-nuclear fuel storage base in the South Pacific. The resolution did not call for unconditional suspension of the Japanese plan as a result of Japan's maneuvering efforts behind the scenes during the summit meeting.

Hiroshi Goto, a Science and Technology Agency official who headed the Japanese mission to explain the Japanese plan at the summit meeting, told reporters Japan would attach importance to the resolution leaving room for study for safe securement of the nuclear waste dumping plan.

CSO: 5200

INDONESIAN FISHERMEN INTRUDE IN AUSTRALIAN WATERS

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 4 Aug 80 p 10

[Article by Norman Aisbett: "Illegal-fishing Problem Grows"]

[Text] A fragile little sailing-boat glides on a high tide towards a desolate island not far from the Kimberley coast.

Before long it is out of sight, skillfully moored amid the camouflage of mangrove trees at the water's edge.

Tiny, wiry figures on board the craft ensure that the disappearance is complete, covering the decks with leaves and tying foliage to the mast.

Unnoticed, another Indonesian fishing party has made an illegal landing on Australian soil.

There is unlikely to be any further sign of activity till the tide's recession leaves the boat high and dry. Then the dusky fishermen will leave cover and move expertly about the island's exposed reef platform, using primitive dugout canoes at times to skirt the shallows when necessary.

They are in search of trochus shell--the lure of their long and risky haul down into Australian territorial waters.

The shell has been heavily fished in traditional Indonesian fishing grounds but is still available in relatively big quantities in the King Sound region of WA.

It is the core of an escalating problem costing the Australian Government millions of dollars a year to counter.

It is also indirectly contributing to another serious situation.

The little ocean travellers are also certain to have wreaked further destruction to bird life on Australian-owned islands between Indonesia and the WA coast. Sea birds with their eggs, along with fish, are the prime sources of food on these voyages.

According to the chief inspector of the WA Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, Mr Neil McLaughlan, the Indonesian craft are the main reason for immense expenditure on aerial surveillance (up to $7 million a year) of the coast and the use of naval patrol vessels based at Darwin for fisheries-inspection duties.

Further evidence of the cost is the charter by the Commonwealth Department of Health of the fishing boat Axion for surveillance work in the Buccaneer and Bonaparte archipelagos. What started in April as a short-term charter costing $850 a day has been extended to October because of Indonesian fishing activity in the area.

This expense comes on top of regular fisheries patrols around the network of coastal islands. The patrols have worked extensively in recent years to warn the Indonesians that they are courting arrest and prosecution.

Two Indonesian skippers who wept like children after having their craft confiscated by a Koolan Island court on Thursday have learnt that the threats were not made lightly.

Five Warnings

One of the skippers had been warned five times previously.

Fisheries and quarantine officials now think that word of the court action, which has virtually left the impoverished fishermen and their families without a source of income, will filter back through the Indonesian "fleet."

Mr McLaughlan said there was no problem off the WA coast about seven years ago. Till then the only known intruders had been the occasional apologetic village fishing party swept off course by wind or currents.

But from about 1973 Indonesian fishermen had begun to intentionally find their way to the fertile WA waters. They now constituted what was considered a commercially-oriented invasion. It was at its peak in the early part of the year and about August.

Mr McLaughlan said that 62 sightings of Indonesian craft were made in Australian waters off WA in one seven-week period this year--equal to all the sightings for 1973.

Three hundred Indonesian fishing boats had been boarded off WA and hundreds more sighted.

He said that the Indonesians posed a serious threat to the Bardi Aboriginal people at One Arm Point in King Sound. About 300 of these people operated a small fleet of 25 craft to work the islands in the mouth of the sound for trochus shell.

The trochus shell which brings $1100 a tonne in Australia for the Bardis, beckons the Indonesians, who have reduced stocks of the shellfish to an unviable level at the Ashmore and Scott reef areas between Australia and Indonesia.

There have been conflicts. Recently, an Indonesian party went ashore at Sunday Island, off One Arm Point, to grab trochus shell left bagged on the beach by Aborigines.

The Indonesians were chased out to sea by the Bardi people, some of whom got close enough to throw a piece of iron through the sail of the raiding craft.

The landings by Indonesians are seen as a major danger by quarantine authorities. The authorities fear three disease threats in particular--foot and mouth disease, which could cause crippling damage to the north west cattle industry, rabies and Newcastle disease, which is a threat to the poultry industry.

Poultry

Indonesians sometimes carry live poultry on their boats as pets or as a source of food.

Mr McLaughlan, is alarmed by the other aspect of the Indonesian problem, the slaughter of island bird life.

"When they go on to an island they often smash every egg in sight," he said. "The idea is that when they come back the next day, any eggs lying around then will have to be fresh and therefore edible.

"Sometimes they don't use the smashing method. They collect up all the eggs and stack them in heaps.

"It is common for them to break the wings of very young birds.

"The young birds are fed for a time by the mature birds, so they are likely to be alive if and when the fishermen pass by the island again. It is then just a matter of rounding up the maimed birds for food."

Mr McLaughlan said that some species of bird life, unique to certain island groups were probably under threat of extinction through these tactics.

The Indonesian problem is complicated by a memorandum of understanding signed by Australian and Indonesian officials in 1974 as a result of the emerging situation.

The memorandum allows Indonesian fishermen to continue their activity around some distant shoals and islands in Australian waters.

A tongue of water extending south from Timor is available to them for fishing but landing rights are not included.

There are no rights south of the designated islands or shoals in this area. Virtually, it means that no Indonesian craft should ever come within about 130 km of the Kimberley coast.

But they do and there have been many warnings.

The Fisheries Department even went to the trouble of aerial dropping special plastic buoys containing maps showing allowable areas and messages in Indonesian, warning of severe action for breaches. The buoys fitted with streamers to attract attention, were dropped alongside the craft.

Indonesians in hundreds of craft boarded by fisheries inspectors have been handed the maps and instructions.

CSO: 5200

KOREANS SEEK BETTER FISHING RIGHTS FROM NEW ZEALAND

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 8 Aug 80 p 6

[Excerpt]

A ROW between Korea and New Zealand over fishing rights was papered over yesterday at parallel businessmen's and politicians' meetings.

The Koreans are angry that their licensed fishing boats are restricted to the poor fishing grounds around the Antipodes Islands. New Zealand policy is to grant better grounds to joint venture boats and domestic fishermen.

The Koreans have put heavy pressure on New Zealand over the issue, saying it is a waste of time coming to New Zealand. They have also complained that when they could not find enough fish to fill their quota, the New Zealand Government refused to refund a proportionate part of the fishing licence fees they had paid.

After meeting the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Overseas Trade (Mr Talboys), the visiting Republic of Korea Minister of Commerce (Mr Shin Byong Hyun) would only say that they had had "a satisfactory answer" over the disputed fishing allocation.

The communique issued by the two trade Ministers said the Korean side had "stated their view" and the New Zealand side had "noted" the Korean objections and said "changes would be considered."

The topic was also raised at yesterday's Korean-New Zealand Business Council meeting. Its communique said later: "The Korean delegation expressed its gratitude to the New Zealand side, that New Zealand had allowed Korean boats to fish.

The New Zealand businessmen were asked to help the Koreans get a better allocation in future.

CSO: 5200

LOW SQUID PRICES IN JAPAN AFFECT NEW ZEALAND FISHING QUOTAS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 19 Aug 80 p 16

/Report by HERALD marine reporter/

/Text/ The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries faces problems in establishing its foreign squid allocations this week because of depressed squid prices and an apparently saturated market in Japan.

There is growing pressure from the New Zealand fishing industry for the removal of a 10 per cent tariff on New Zealand squid catches in Japan.

The foreign allocations are likely to be announced in about a week, according to the ministry.

Last season was a bumper one locally. Squid jiggers took more than 25,000 tonnes, but prices on the Tokyo fish market are said to be about half that of the previous season because of a huge influx of Argentine and Canadian-caught squid.

Some 95 jiggers were licensed but the catch was unrestricted.

Viable

The problem the ministry faces is trying to gauge the Japanese market situation next season, and in particular its effects on the New Zealand joint ventures which have already been granted for the coming season.

New Zealand squid may be as abundant next year but the ministry has a responsibility to ensure the joint ventures remain economically viable.

Joint-venture-caught squid is already subjected to a tariff, whereas the Japanese licensed catch, taken under the foreign quota system, is not.

Much of the Argentine and Canadian squid has been trawl-caught and its quality is therefore less than that of the New Zealand jig-caught catch.

Foreign squid fishermen were given a New Zealand trawl allocation for squid last season of 35,700 tonnes, an increase of about 14,000 tonnes on the previous season.

If there is a general movement towards trawl-caught squid it creates greater chances for New Zealand involvement in this type of fishing as fishing boats used for fin-fish trawling could turn to this work.

Jig-fishing boats can only be employed in New Zealand waters on a seasonal basis for squid fishing, and this makes them relatively uneconomic unless local fishermen can do what the Japanese do and work squid seasons in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

The chairman of the Fishing Industry Board, Mr M. M. Connor, said yesterday there was no chance of the industry's closing the door to Japanese squid fishermen just to protect New Zealand interests.

Subsidies

Under the Law of the Sea code New Zealand was obliged to allocate the fish it could not take itself.

He said there was even more reason now why Japan should drop the 10 per cent tariff on New Zealand joint-

venture-caught squid so that it could compete on equal terms against the catches of Japanese licensed squid jiggers.

Mr Corner said that the board took the view that New Zealand fishermen should be more greatly involved in catching squid, and if that meant the Government had to subsidise those operations during a spell when the market was depressed, then that should be so.

He pointed out that many of the foreign boats operated with subsidies and the New Zealand operations should not be disadvantaged in comparison.

The total New Zealand squid catch is now fairly insignificant compared with the total catch taken by foreign and joint venture boats.

At least one major fishing company in New Zealand is considering processing squid. It believes there are better opportunities for local involvement in this area than in catching them.

Joint venture-caught squid is now only landed and packed in New Zealand. Squid is processed in a variety of ways in Japan and many of the processes are simple and non-labour-intensive.

CSO: 5200

STEPS TO EASE TENSION BETWEEN INDIAN-SRI LANKAN FISHERMEN URGED

Madras THE HINDU in English 1 Jul 80 p 13

[Text] Rameswaram. June 30.

Fishermen of the Rameswaram on Saturday appealed to Mr Thomas Abraham, Indian High Commissioner in Sri Lanka to help evolve a mutual agreement between the two Governments so that Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen could carry out their activities in peace.

Such an agreement was necessary because of the restricted fishing area now available for Indian fishermen, especially after the handing over of the 'Katcha Theevu' to Sri Lanka, they said.

Mr Abraham, while pointing out that the fishing rights of the countries had clearly been demarcated, however, said the Government was aware of their problems. He would take up the matter with the Foreign Ministers of the two countries.

Mr Abraham later told newsmen that the fishermen had complained of harassment by the Sri Lankan navy. They had told him of an incident in March last when the Sri Lankan navy had seized 64 Indian fishing boats. Of them 63 boats were returned but one boat sank due to "negligence on the part of the Sri Lankan navy" while tugging the boat to one of their ports.

The Fishermen's Association here led by Mr P. Arulanandam Fernando and Mr Alankaram told the High Commissioner that they were faced with shortage of fishing beds in their own area which has been curtailed following the handling over of 'Katcha Theevu' to Sri Lanka. If no steps had taken to help them, 25,000 fishermen would have to starve. [as published]

To the complaint that Indian fishermen were "stealing" the nylon nets of Sri Lankan fishermen, the association said, they had no use for nylon fishing nets because their method of fishing was different. But sometimes, Sri Lankan nylon nets were damaged accidentally by Indian boats. However, they were promptly handed back to the owners, they added.

They complained of acts of 'piracy' by the Sri Lankan navy the result of which was financial loss up to Rs 30 lakhs.

The Collector of Ramnad district Mr V. Madhavan Nair, who along with the Superintendent of Police Mr K. G. Dinamani, received the High Commissioner at the Rameshwaram port. [as published]

The office-bearers of the association told newsmen that diesel rationing introduced in the past two weeks had added to their problems. They said each boat on an average needed 150 litres diesel a day but had diesel only to last 10 fishing days in a month. They were thus forced either keep their boats idle or purchase diesel at double the price.

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

JAPAN-AUSTRALIA NUCLEAR WASTE--Japanese and Australian officials had talks in Canberra today on Tokyo's plans to dump nuclear waste in the Pacific next year. From Canberra (Graham Dobell): [Begin recording] Japan plans to conduct a trial dumping of up to 10,000 (?cement-cased) drums containing low-level nuclear waste. The four Japanese officials are visiting Canberra as part of a tour throughout the Pacific trying to assure nations the operation would pose no dangers. At the talks at the Foreign Affairs Department in Canberra, Australia neither opposed nor endorsed the Japanese plan. The foreign affairs spokesman said Australia had expressed opposition to the Pacific region becoming a site for indiscriminate and uncontrolled disposal of nuclear waste. Dumping should take place only with the strictest safety measures. He said officials had pointed to the deep concern felt by South Pacific states and called on the Japanese to take note of this. The Japanese replied that the trial would be supervised under the OECD's stringent surveillance mechanism for dumping of radioactive waste. It will also meet the provisions of the convention on marine pollution. [end recording] [Text] [OW191419 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0710 GMT 19 Aug 80]

AUSTRALIA SCORES JAPAN--Canberra, 9 Sep (AFP)--Australia should publicly condemn Japan, as it did France, for dumping nuclear waste in the Pacific Ocean, according to the Federal Labor spokesman for urban and regional affairs, Mr Tom Uren. Mr Uren said the Japanese Government's decision to go ahead with the dumping of nuclear waste north of the Mariana Islands, "smacks of a colonialist attitude towards the governments and people of Pacific island nations." He said that just as Australia played a leading role in opposing French nuclear tests in the Pacific, it should be in the forefront of moves to prevent the Pacific once more becoming a dumping ground. "Sadly the Fraser government is more interested in trying to make the quick uranium dollar than in representing the interests of the Pacific region and its people," he said. If a Labor government wins office in the federal elections to be held later this year, Tom Uren would probably become the minister in charge of nuclear energy. [Text] [OW090306 Hong Kong AFP in English 0240 GMT 9 Sep 80]

AUSTRALIA APPROVES JAPAN'S DUMPING PLAN--The federal opposition has accused the government of betraying the interests of the people of the Pacific by approving nuclear waste dumping by Japan. The opposition spokesman on minerals and energy, Mr Keating, said the government had abandoned all concern for the environment and rejected worldwide respect earned during its stand against the French nuclear weapons testing in the Pacific. Australia has given conditional approval to a Japanese plan to dump nuclear waste in the north Pacific. The Australian Government approval is conditional on the dumping complying with the strictest safety measures and relevant international agreements. [Text] [OW101307 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Sep 80]

ROK, JAPAN OPERATIONS AGREEMENT--Seoul, 15 Sep (HAPTONG)--A ranking South Korean Foreign Ministry official said today both South Korea and Japan have satisfactorily settled their bilateral dispute over Korean fishing in waters off Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido, one of the most sticky issues between the two neighboring countries since 1977. The official said an accord calling for mutual restriction by the two nations of their fishing operations in each other's waters, namely, Japan's Hokkaido and Korea's Cheju Island, which will put an end to the long-standing dispute, will be put into writing at the eighth meeting of working-level fishery officials the two governments to be held in Seoul September 17 and 18. Fishery chiefs of the two governments will then meet to confirm the written accord in the form of a memorandum during their meeting here on September 19 and 20, the official added. The projected agreement reportedly calls for the reduction of the number of Korean Alaska pollack fishing vessels operating off Hokkaido from the present 19 to 16 to 15 in exchange for Tokyo's assent to confine its fishermen's operations off Cheju to January through March each year with 70 fishing vessels. [Text] [SK150125 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0102 GMT 15 Sep 80]

CSO: 5200

FISHERMEN REPORTED FEARFUL OF FOREIGN POACHERS

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] Tuticorin, July 4.--Alongside the southern breakwaters of the new harbour here is anchored "Yung Shin--32," a 120-ft Taiwanese trawler valued at Rs 1 crore, guarded by armed police. It is a trophy won by I.N.S. Shakti of the Southern Naval Command, in an encounter with a fleet of foreign trawlers in the high seas off the Gulf of Mannar in the early hours of Monday. The 18-member crew of "Yung Shin" has been handed over to the civil authorities here.

Equipped with all modern facilities such as radio-telephone and fish finder, the trawler had a 70-tonne cold storage capacity. Food stored in the vessel were sufficient to feed its 18-member crew for six months. Mr C. S. Venkateswaran, Deputy Director of Fisheries, said here today that eight tonnes of the letherinus variety of fish, valued at about Rs 70,000, was removed from the trawler.

For the fishermen of the Gulf of Mannar coast in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu setting sail to catch fish is like going to war. It is not that they are afraid of the rough seas or the strange creatures of the ocean. What they dread most is poaching by foreign trawlers whose crew often rough them up and seize their nets together with their valuable catch. At times they even sink the boats of local fishermen.

When a group of fishermen set out from Manappad village, south of here, on June 24, one could discern the fear writ on the faces of their women-folk and children. The men came back the following morning not only empty-handed but with their costly nylon nets torn to bits by the intruders. The matter was reported to the Fisheries Department and the District Collector who in turn contacted the coast guard station at Mandapam.

The coast guards entrusted to patrol the eastern sea coast extending from Kanyakumari to Calcutta is woefully ill-equipped for the task. It has at its disposal just two boats and both are now under repair.

The plight of the Manappad fishermen was brought to the attention of Captain K. P. Gopal Rao, naval officer-in-charge. Fort St. George, Madras, who tried to seek the help of the Tuticorin Port Trust to make available some vessel which could be pressed into service to intercept the intruding trawlers. [as published] But none was available.

Eventually the naval headquarters in Delhi were alerted. It authorized the Southern Command, based in Cochin, to deal with the problem. The flag officer commanding-in-chief despatched INS Shakti on Sunday. It reached the Gulf of Mannar on Monday.

Seeing it was a large ship, the foreign trawlers took shelter in shallow waters, four to five miles off the Tamil Nadu coast. A helicopter was dispatched to establish the identity of the intruding vessels. After making sure of their foreign origin INS Shakti fired a few shots to bring the trawlers out in the open sea.

Two of the trawlers sped in the north-easterly direction towards Sri Lanka waters and two others moved swiftly southwards while the fifth one, caught in between, was intercepted by the naval vessel and seized. It had on board about 15 tonnes of fish.

Tricolour

The trawler was flying a tricolour closely resembling our national flag, apparently to hoodwink the authorities. Except for its captain who knew a smattering of English the rest of the crew spoke only Chinese. The trawler was part of a Taiwanese fishing fleet.

According to information gathered from the captain, Taiwan has about 3,500 fishing trawlers. It takes them about 15 days to reach Indian waters where they remain for two to three months at a stretch. Their daily catch is transferred to a "mother ship" which keeps off the territorial waters. The mother ship is not only equipped to refuel the trawlers and replenish their victual but also has a mini canning plant.

Attack on Indian fishermen by foreigners has been a recurring problem both in the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Straits. In the Straits the offenders are mostly from Sri Lanka.

Only last week the fishermen of Rameswaram appealed to Mr Thomas Abraham, Indian High Commissioner to Sri Lanka, to help evolve a scheme whereby fishermen of the two countries could carry on their vocations in peace. They pointed out that ir one month alone, the Sri Lanka Navy had seized 64 of their boats.

Mr P. Arulanandam Fernando, secretary of the Rameswaram Verkottu Fishermen's Association, said about 700 mechanized boats were fished in the

Palk Straits mainly for prawn, much in demand in foreign markets. Each boat is manned by six or seven men who set out in the afternoon and begin deep-sea fishing after sun-set. They return home by dawn.

Each boat catches 10 to 15 kg of prawn. A kilo of prawn fetches about Rs 80. Mr Fernando said Sri Lanka navy men suddenly appear on the scene, order the fishermen to follow them, and once they are within Sri Lanka waters, board the vessels and loot their catch.

The fishermen told Mr Abraham that they were faced with shortage of fishing beds in their area. The shortage followed the handing over of Katcha Theevu to Sri Lanka. They were prepared to lease the waters around Katcha Theevu from the Sri Lanka Government. If no steps were taken, about 25,000 fishermen in Rameswaram would not be able to earn their livelihood.

One of the salutary effects of Monday's naval operation is the disappearance of Taiwanese trawlers from the Gulf of Mannar where fishermen have been able to venture out into the sea without fear of losing their catch and gear.

CSO: 5200

FOREIGN TRAWLERS' INTRUSION: FISHERMEN ON STRIKE

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 29 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Madras, June 28. Fishermen of the coastal district of Tirunelveli in Tamilnadu have refused to go to the sea for fishing in protest against the intrusion of foreign travellers into Indian waters.

Taiwanese vessels understood to have entered the sea, 15 kms from Tuticorin and destroyed nylon nets worth about a lakh laid by the local fishermen.

Official sources admit foreign trawlers operating in Indian waters in the Gulf of Mannar and off Punnakayal and Tuticorin and claim they have called for intense patrolling by the coast guards.

The Tamilnadu Country Boat Fishermen's Association has in telegrams to Prime Minister and State Chief Minister to take immediate action to prevent such intrusions.

Anti-Price Rise

The Tamilnadu units of the CPI and CPM are launching a State-wide anti-price rise campaign from Sunday.

Public meetings are to be held throughout the state to mobilise the people against the burdens imposed on the common man by the Central budget, according to Mr K. T. Raju, member of State secretariat and railwaymen's leader.

The joint campaign which opens tomorrow marks another important stage in the unity in struggle that is fast developing between two Communist parties in Tamilnadu.

The joint campaign plans were worked out at a meeting of the leaders of the CPI and CPM in Madras. Among those who took part in the discussions were P Manickam, K T Raju and Nallakannu from CPI and a Balasubramanium, Sankaraiaha, Nallasivam from the CPM.

CSO: 5200

TRAWLER OVERFISHING REPORTEDLY REDUCING CATCH

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 5 Jul 80 p 11

[Article by Gautam S. G. Vohra]

[Text]

BOMBAY, July 4: The fish catch brought in by the traditional craft as well as mechanised boats operating off the coast of Maharashtra has declined. Four years ago the catch was over 293,000 tonnes. It fell to 264,000 tonnes in 1977. Last year it was approximately 255,000 tonnes.

Except for Bombay Duck, the fishermen are getting a lower quantity of all other varieties of fish from the sea. The mackerel catch decreased from 1,944 tonnes in 1976 to almost half that amount last year. The sardine catch has dropped even more steeply — from 4,340 tonnes to approximately 930 tonnes last year.

This unhappy situation has arisen solely because of overfishing by trawlers in the waters near the coast. Approximately 3,000 trawlers operating from Maharashtra have thrown the Kolis, the traditional fishermen living along the state's coast, out of their jobs. In fact, this community is gradually vanishing. Whereas there were 70,000 Kolis residing in Greater Bombay in 1951, now there are not more than 30,000. The number of kolivadas, spread out from Colaba to Juhu, has declined from 85 to 15.

The picture at the national level is as dismal. While the Indian Ocean can yield 4.5 million tonnes of fish, over the years the fish catch has been declining. It fell from 1.4 million tonnes in 1975 to about 1.2 million tonnes last year.

FANCY PRICES

The approximately 16,200 trawlers owned by private parties, which are equipped to operate as far as 40 km. from the coast, often go no further than 500 metres. The trawler-owners are interested essentially in shrimps and lobsters as these fetch fancy prices in the export market. Both are to be found near the water surface not too far from the shore.

The trawlers sink nets that are tied to boards into the sea. These scrape the sea bed and damage the fish eggs. Besides, the "turbidity" created by trawlers forces fish to flee to other areas.

There are another 300 trawlers that use purseine nets. These concentrate on the variety of fish found between the surface and middle-level depth of the ocean which include mackerel, sardine and pomfret.

This method of fishing is "super-efficient" and thereby harmful to the ecological balance. The purseine nets do not let even the young escape.

Like the trawlers, the purseiners are capable of fishing in the offshore zone (50 metres to 200 metres depth). But they too operate within the inshore zone (0 metres to 50 metres depth).

Even the deep-sea trawlers, which number between 80 and 200 (exact figures are not available) and are designed for the deep-sea zone (beyond 200 metres depth), operate within the inshore zone.

Thus increasing mechanisation of the fishing industry has resulted in many of the 6.5 million fishermen who use catamarans and country boats for bringing in their catch, losing their livelihood.

To protect the livelihood of traditional fishermen as well as prevent the fish catch from declining western countries are phasing out the use of trawlers. Norway took this step several years ago. The Dutch government has spent 38 million guilders to buy out 180 trawler-owners so that they do not use their capital intensive boats for fishing.

The European Economic Community has formulated a law, prohibiting fishing vessels with a motor capacity of more than 30 h.p. from operating within 19.2 km. of the coast.

The Indian government has passed no such law and taken no precautions. It has authorised the Coast Guard to check foreign vessels from fishing in the Indian Ocean. Since the Coast Guard is not adequately equipped for the task, Taiwanese, Japanese, Soviet and Korean trawlers cheerfully rob our fish wealth.

NUCLEAR WASTE TO BE DUMPED IN PACIFIC IN REINFORCED DRUMS

OW050423 Tokyo KYODO in English 0353 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Sep (KYODO)--Japan plans to dump low-level radioactive waste matters in the Pacific in drum cans after they are solidified in cement, Science and Technology Agency officials said Friday. They were commenting on press reports from New York which said a professor at the University of California's Santa Cruz campus has found through his studies that similar drum cans dumped in waters off San Francisco by the U.S. have leaked radioactivity. The officials noted that under the methods used by the U.S., the waste matters were not completely solidified and a considerable amount of radioactive elements were contained per drum can.

Unlike the U.S. formula, they said Japan plans to solidify the waste matters in cement and dump the drum cans containing them in 6,000-meter-deep waters some 900 kilometers southeast of Tokyo Bay. The Japanese plan, however, is being strongly opposed by authorities and residents of South Pacific islands.

Ichiro Nakagawa, director general of the agency, said Thursday that Japan wanted to start carrying out the plan in the autumn of 1981 and that further efforts will be made to secure the understanding of the residents of Micronesian islands and Japanese fishermen. The agency as well as the Nuclear Safety Commission have concluded that even if the drum cans break before reaching the sea bottom and leak the radioactive elements, effects on human beings through fish will be of an extent which can be disregarded. Based on tests conducted on land, they do not believe the drum cans will break.

CSO: 5200

BILL INCREASES PENALTIES FOR MARINE POLLUTION

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 30 Jul 80 p 5

/Report by HERALD's Wellington Bureau/

/Text/ Shipowners and others who cause pollution will soon be liable to fines of up to $100,000, or twice the present maximum penalties.

They will also be called on to pay the expenses of cleaning up pollution under a bill introduced in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Transport, Mr McLachlan.

The Marine Pollution Amendment Bill also imposes a levy on oil landed in New Zealand, which will go to an international fund for compensation for oil pollution damage.

Those taking delivery of more than 150,000 tonnes of oil a year will be required to make a contribution towards the fund.

Further sections of the bill prevent a parent company from avoiding liability by importing more than that amount through several subsidiary companies.

Liability Cover

The bill extends the present provisions of the Marine Pollution Act, 1974, to cover the incineration at sea of waste and other matter.

Under the bill, the owner of a ship carrying any pollutant in bulk must maintain insurance or other financial security to cover his liability for pollution damage.

Such ships must have a certificate of insurance or other financial security, and it must be produced for inspection by officers such as harbourmasters.

The bill allows the ship to be sold to recover both unpaid fines, and the cost of cleaning up pollution.

Real Terms

Sections of the present act allow for fines varying from $2000 to $50,000, and these are doubled under the bill introduced yesterday.

Mr McLachlan said the doubling of the fines would maintain their value in real terms.

The Hon F. M. Colman (Oppn—Pencarrow) said the bill was a logical development in line with international practice.

Mr M. K. Moore (Oppn — Papanui) asked whether the bill would apply in a "flashpoint in environmental law," the Antarctic.

Mr McLachlan said it would not apply, apart from New Zealand ships polluting the sea in international waters.

The bill was referred to the statutes revision committee for consideration.

CSO: 5200

LEGAL BLOCKS HOLD UP HUNT COMPANY'S OFFSHORE OIL SEARCH

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 19 Aug 80 p 1

/Report by energy reporter Mike Field/

/Text/

URGENT legislation is being prepared by the Goverament today to get over legal blocks which have apparently halted oil prospecting work in the Great South Basin.

Oil company executives and Government officials are due to meet at Parliament this evening to look at a draft of the Petroleum Amendment Bill Number Two which will be presented to Parliament later in the week.

"Post" inquiries indicate that the major problem has centred on the Great South Basin where a partnership of the Texas-based Hunt Petroleum and Philips International and the Petroleum corporation of New zealand hold a prospecting licence.

Although the licence was granted in April, the "Post" understands that Hunt declined to recognise that they even held a licence until they received certain undertakings from the Government.

These undertakings were to come in the form of an executive deed between the Government and Hunts-Phillips-Petrocorp and would set out in precise form the rights and obligations of each party.

Hunt, who drilled eight deep offshore wells in the Great South Basin in the mid-1970s, were understood to be unhappy about making a multimillion dollar investment without having all the legal issues tied up.

Hunt have publicly stated in the past that they are hopeful of finding oil and gas in the Great South.

A Hunt spokesman in Wellington today declined to comment on any changes to the Petroleum Act, although he was prepared to confirm that they were making "significant progress" in talks with the Government.

The "Post" also understands that a seismic research ship is likely to arrive in New Zealand waters within a month.

It could be used both in the Great South and the offshore Taranaki licence area held by Shell-BP-Todd consortium.

New Zealand Petroleum are understood to be interested in using the drilling ship off the West Coast.

CSO: 5200

EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONES IMPACT FISHING IN SOUTH CHINA SEA

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Jul 80 p 6

[Article by Bruce Renton]

[Text]

ALL of the coastal states of the South China Sea region soon will have 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zones in their areas. This is a result of the consensus reached on extended fishing limits at the UN Third Law of the Sea Conference.

Practically all the waters of the South China Sea will thus be under national control, with a profound effect on the region's fisheries. The countries have, in effect, decided to exploit their own resources and to control the activities of foreign fleets off their shores.

The region is already in a favourable situation for coping with the new responsibilities and benefits deriving from the EEZs. This is because of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) South China Sea Fisheries Development Programme, which has been operated for the past five years by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO). The Programme has its headquarters in Manila.

A new phase of this programme, starting early in 1980 and lasting five years, will deal primarily with the problems created by the establishment of the EEZs. The project is sponsored by the governments of Brunei, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The South China Sea project recognises the need to achieve efficient management of fish resources in the region and to establish a regional mechanism to take over the FAO activities in the future. The project has an estimated budget of US$3.5 million for a two-year period starting in 1980. UNDP is expected to approve the funds.

FAO and UNDP assistance to the South China Sea governments has taken various forms. In Thailand, emphasis was laid on the expansion of freshwater prawn production, pond management techniques and pole and line tuna fishing. In Malaysia the focus also was on aquaculture; that is, small-scale brackish water fish farming, reservoir fisheries development and the growth of seaweed farming. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is contributing $1.6 million to a project known as "small-scale fisheries development Kuala Besut" for 1980. This will be implemented by FAO under a funds in trust arrangement.

Singapore is one of the countries that, since the conclusion of a Fisheries Training Centre project in 1974, has required no further FAO assistance. It has, however, been able to participate regionally and assist other countries with some of its advanced techniques, particularly in aquaculture. A large UNDP/FAO extension training project is now underway, focussing on small-scale fishing development in Indonesia and on a brackish water shrimp culture research and training project at Jepara.

In the Philippines, the FAO Programme has launched an aquaculture development and training project and is also studying a pilot project on sea farming to assist small-scale village fishermen. Funds were also supplied for specialists to assist in the Municipal Fisheries Development Programme of the Philippines.

A three-year project with the title "Rehabilitation of Fish Seed Farms and Fish Culture Development" has been functioning in Lao since April 1979, with a UNDP contribution of US$577,000. The main objective is to assist the government in expanding five existing fish seed farms. This is the first fisheries technical assistance ever given to Lao under UNDP/FAO.

Since June 1978 a three-year shrimp culture project, with a UNDP contribution of US$1,773,000, has been operating in Vietnam to assist the government in strengthening the Institute for Shrimp Culture in Haiphong. In July 1979 the Technical Cooperation Programme of FAO also allocated US$98,000 for the rehabilitating and equipping of a fish seed farm in Hanoi.

Exclusive Economic Zones provide an unprecedented opportunity for coastal states to manage and utilise their resources. The waters of countries like Malaysia, and to some extent those of the Philippines and Indonesia, Cambodia and Vietnam, were formerly fished by other nations. The problem of replacing the foreign fleets with local vessels now arises. But it is not easy for a developing nation to harvest resources that are distant from the coast and in remote areas. In the South China Sea region, EEZs provide a tremendous challenge. Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Vietnam and Democratic Kampuchea must all increase their fishing.

To achieve this, funds must be mobilised. In addition, the drastic shortage of trained manpower for fishing, processing

and distribution must be met.

There will be a tendency for catches to decline during the EEZ transition period and foreign vessels will still be required, either from neighbouring countries or from the developed countries of the Asia region. International collaboration through joint ventures and bilateral agreements will also be required.

Not all countries stand to benefit from EEZ. Some, like Thailand, have lost their access to the fish off other nations' shores. As a result, greater attention is being paid there to aquaculture.

Regional banks, such as the Asian Development Bank, as well as regional groupings, such as EEC and Asean, are today devoting greater attention to fishery matters, and FAO's South China Sea programme has enjoyed close cooperation with banking institutions during its activity.

Demand continues to outstrip supply in the South China Sea countries so that most states are still net importers of fish. Increasing the future fish catch is thus one of the most important challenges for the region. At the present rate, a catch of 7 million metric tons might be expected in 1985 but the total demand will be for 8 million. The total potential of the region is estimated at 11-12 million tons. The ultimate potential envisages the doubling or tripling of "culture" fish to 2 or 2.5 million tons. But this cannot come about until the end of the century.

Member governments of the South China Sea Project are giving priority to the improvement of the coastal rural fisheries. Many people are involved in these fisheries but there are very limited financial and human resources available for their development. FAO has therefore recommended that pilot scale projects be implemented as test centres that could form the basis for large-scale investment projects.

There will be national pilot scale projects in Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines and Thailand through a trust fund arrangement between CIDA and FAO. These projects represent some US$8 million in external support. The projects include fishing technology, processing, aquaculture, resource surveys, boat development and training. The World Bank is expected to support a large-scale investment project for the development of fisheries in coastal villages. Other projects are planned.

Other components of Phase III of the Project include training programmes in the use of acoustic equipment for the direct assessment of fish stock. The programme will also assist in management measures where stocks have been over-exploited, e.g. in the Gulf of Thailand, the coastal waters of Peninsular Malaysia, the Malacca Strait and the north coast of Java. The programme is also increasingly involved in tuna resource assessment. The dynamic development of tuna fisheries in Indonesia and the Philippines has led to the need for a coordinated tagging programme to monitor distribution in the Celebes/Moro Sea. — FAO Feature

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

TERRITORIAL SEA LIMIT--Singapore will exercise its right to extend its territorial sea limit up to a maximum of 12 nautical miles in the light of international developments. It will also establish an exclusive economic zone. In a statement today the Foreign Ministry said since 1878 Singapore had adhered to the concept of a 3-nautical mile territorial sea. In certain areas Singapore can extend its territorial sea beyond 3 nautical miles and can also claim an exclusive economic zone. The ministry said the precise coordinates of any extensions of the territorial sea and the establishment of any exclusive economic zone will be announced at an appropriate time. Should such extensions and the establishment of an exclusive economic zone overlap with claims of neighbouring countries, Singapore will negotiate with these countries with a view to arriving at an agreed delimitation in accordance with international law. [Text] [BK151507 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 15 Sep 80]

CSO: 5200

'CLARIN' DISCUSSES LAW OF THE SEA CONFERENCE IMPLICATIONS

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 5 Aug 80 p 10

[Editorial: "The New Law of the Sea]

[Text] The UN Conference of the Law of the Sea is once again meeting in Geneva. Since 1973, the conference has been attempting to draw up a treaty which will cover all aspects of the subject in a unified way, including classical aspects of the topic, innovations in the developing technology and an updated look at strategic problems.

The lengthy periods of time devoted to its deliberations by the conference are attributable not only to its extensive and important agenda but also to the criterion that the new Law of the Sea be the product of the consensus of the organized international community. To this end, instead of votes, the conference resorts to continuing negotiation of differences in small groups of expert delegates.

The subject which produced the greatest confrontations--so much so that at one point it threatened to compromise the results of the conference--was the deep seabeds and the economic exploitation of the minerals which they contain. The highly industrialized countries have developed the technologies required to reach great depths and to vacuum up the "nodules," which are spherical clusters of metals, many of which are of strategic importance. Similarly, industrial processes to separate the metals have been developed, as a preliminary step to the utilization of that new and important source of raw materials.

The conflict arises precisely out of the fact that the sea, beyond the limits of national sovereignties, is considered by the United Nations to be the common heritage of mankind. This concept was arrived at through extension of the prior concept of the open sea, which was applicable to navigation. The fact is that in our time the oceans are something more than mere communications and trade routes. Nations are reaching out over the waters and are broadening their jurisdiction over areas which extend 200 miles from shore and over the biological and mineral resources to be found in their waters and submerged continental shelves. Oil from the seabed is being

extracted, as in the case of the North Sea, through the association of several countries. The United States has authorized its companies to legally engage in mining in the deep seabeds, a unilateral decision which is considered provisional until a universal standard is substituted for it. And futurologists are beginning to talk about "floating cities," with thought being given to the development of the platforms used for the extraction of oil in order to accommodate town dwellers cut off from land (like dissident minorities), who will perhaps make claim to an area on the high sea on the basis of their aquatic settlement.

However, it is not necessary to give such free rein to the flights of our imagination in order to point out the expectations being generated by the oceans and the emerging tendency to appropriate them. Because of this, the Geneva Conference has an unquestioned importance, particularly for countries with an extended coastline such as our own, a country, moreover, which since the 1940's has been a pioneer in the definition of an updated Law of the Sea.

The subject of the seabeds is also significant because on the basis thereof claims are being prepared by nations which have a right to share in the resources of those seabeds and by others which, in addition, have the modern technologies to exploit them. And the subject lends itself to the creation of a new and powerful international authority which would be responsible for administering and harmonizing the rights of nations and companies in the exploitation of ocean minerals.

The equitable resolution of these points would be a substantial contribution to the equilibrium of the new world which already can be discerned on the horizon.

8143
CSO: 5200

DECREE ISSUED REGULATING FOREIGN VESSELS' OPERATIONS

PA012109 Paris AFP in Spanish 1549 GMT 31 Aug 80

[Text] Quito, 31 Aug (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Government has banned industrial fishing by vessels with foreign flags within a 60-nautical mile area both around the mainland and the islands.

In order to safeguard the rational exploitation and conservation of the fishing resources available in Ecuador's territorial waters, the government has issued an executive decree setting several norms on fishing by foreign vessels.

According to the document, foreign ships shall pay the following fees to operate in Ecuador's territorial waters:

--$2,000 for a fishing license valid for one calendar year.

--$160 per net registered ton for a fishing permit valid for one trip pursuant to the bylaws of the law on fishing and fisheries development.

--No licenses or permits will be given foreign vessels of over 600 tons of net registered hold.

--Industrial fishing is banned for foreign vessels within a 60-nautical mile area starting from the base lines used to measure the width of the territorial sea for both the mainland and the islands.

Foreign vessels operating through rental contracts and/or in association with fishing firms established in the country through authorizations granted pursuant to the law on fishing and fisheries development shall be exempt from these regulations.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

POLICY ON 200-MILE ZONE--The Mexican Fisheries Department has announced that Mexico will uphold its policy of absolute sovereignty over the rights that it has in its 200-mile exclusive economic zone for the exploration, exploitation and conservation of its natural marine resources. It also announced that once foreign ships have accepted these regulations, the government will continue to collect fees and [a percentage] of the catch for fishing permits to commercially exploit certain species of (?marine life) in our territorial waters. The fishing department stated that once these ships comply with the requirements established by presidential decree, the causes of the so-called tuna war between Mexico and the United States--as recently described by certain international news agencies--will disappear. [Text] [PA191455 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Aug 80]

CSO: 5200

COLUMNIST STRESSES NEED TO PROTECT SEA INTERESTS

PA300407 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 27 Aug 80 p 4A

[Article by Harmodio Icaza: "Panama Faces the Sea"]

[Text] In December 1979, Rolando Anguizola published a study which indicated that Panama needed to define the principles of its maritime, port and fishing policies. On instructions of President Aristides Royo, Anguizola organized a national conference to analyze the problem and issue recommendations to establish those policies.

The event was held in May with the participation of officials, businessmen and workers. Experts in this field view the practical results of the conference, which have been published in a pamphlet that includes all the relevant documents, as the first scientific effort to discover the causes of our maritime, port and fishing problems. The conference issued realistic and accurate recommendations that can give Panama clear ideas on policies to protect and develop its maritime interests.

The conferenee's document also includes warnings on important matters related with the protection of the environment. We are stressing this today because we have already seen the urgent need to follow the recommendations of immediately establishing "...with the participation of all sectors directly involved, the plan to prevent damages to the aquatic ecosystem with specific contingency programs in cases of serious pollution caused by the spill of petroleum, chemical substances, radioactive elements and so forth." (Conference, recommendation 5).

It is evident that the conference produced material on existing probiems as well as issued solutions, which, in many cases, only require that a higher authority issue orders and demand that they be implemented. The conference's documents include recommendations for well-grounded and realistic general policies.

That is why I believe the executive branch should immediately order the chiefs of the public institutions directly involved in this field to

promote the implementation of the recommendations on specific subjects and those which in the medium and long term will enable the Panamanian people to obtain the maximum benefit from their seas, ports and fishing.

Someone should also take responsibility for the future of the Marine Academy which regardless of all difficulties, without an operations budget and without any other help but the charity of friends, continues to graduate naval officers with great academic training. That institution deserves a better fate.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

CORRECTION IN SEA LAW--President Dr Aristides Royo informed the nation a few weeks ago that his administration would strongly protest to the U.S. Government for including the former Panama Canal zone in a law recently approved by President Carter as being within U.S. territorial waters. Panama's protest was not long in coming. As is public knowledge it was both clear and severe and it pointed out the need to urgently correct that situation because Panama felt that its sovereignty and the letter of the Torrijos-Carter treaty had been violated. Meanwhile public opinion groups took action, particularly in the papers, to voice support for the Panamanian Government's attitude in demanding a correction. An official reply has now been received from Washington. Both the White House and the State Department have accepted the Panamanian proposals as appropriate, announcing that what in Washington has been called "an unintentional error" will soon be corrected. [Editorial: "Timely Correction"] [Excerpt] [PA012156 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 28 Aug 80 p 4A]

CSO: 5200

RECOGNITION OF 350-MILE CONTINENTAL SHELF SOUGHT

FY141959 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Aug 80

[Text] Uruguay is trying to obtain recognition for its sovereignty over 350 miles of continental shelf. This statement had been made to this radio station by the under secretary for foreign relations who will travel to Geneva today.

In Geneva he will head the Uruguayan delegation to the Law of the Sea Conference. Uruguay, which like other countries has sovereignty over 200 miles of sea, will now seek recognition for its sovereignty over 350 miles of continental shelf.

Under Secretary Julio Cesar Lupinacci indicated that this is going to be one of the main issues at the Geneva meeting.

[Begin Lupinacci recording] It has been said, and it is correct, that as long as the continental shelf maintains its geological continuity beyond the 200 miles off the coast and up to the maximum of 350 miles, the states should be able to have sovereign access to its resources.

Uruguay is one of the marginal [marginalista] states, that is to say that is has a broad continental shelf which goes beyond 200 miles. This means that the jurisdictional waters extend to 200 miles from shore, but underneath, the seabed and subsoil geologically continue for approximately 600 miles. This can be scientifically established if necessary, and what Uruguay is negotiating for is sovereign rights to explore and exploit the living and mineral resources of this area.

[Question] Uruguay wants rights over the subsoil?

[Answer] Of course; why not? Uruguay is one of the so-called marginal countries and has been negotiating together with Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the UK, Norway, Ireland and the United States, with whom we have coordinated joint positions aimed at seeking recognition of the sovereign rights which the coastal states have over the natural extension of their territory under the sea. The sea floor and its subsoil are geological extensions of the continent; It belongs to our country and we will exercise our sovereign right to exploit its resources. [end recording]

CSO: 5200

FRENCH, SPANISH, KOREAN VESSELS SEIZED

London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1730

[Text] Nine foreign vessels have been seized by the Mauritanian authorities. Six are French, two Spanish and one is Korean. They are accused of fishing illegally in Mauritanian territorial waters. These consist of a 70-mile official territorial waters and 130 miles which form the Exclusive Economic Zone.

The six French boats are based in Dakar. The majority of the 95 crew members are Senegalese and are still in Nouadhibou where the boats are being kept. The six owners of the boats are under house arrest in Nouakchott where legal proceedings are currently underway. The crew members have remained aboard their boats awaiting repatriation.

It is suggested that the nine boats are not affected by the most recent measures announced by the Mauritanian Government which permits the administration to confiscate any vessel found fishing illegally in Mauritanian territorial waters. Previously the law required that any confiscation would have to follow a court order. This is now no longer necessary.

The new legislation has no retractive power and the nine vessels were seized before the publication of the law.

At present no vessel is authorised to fish in Mauritanian territorial waters unless it is based in Mauritania. Fishing licenses have not been issued for two years because the government took exception to the excessive exploitation of its waters by foreign companies which never landed or reported their catch to the local authorities.

The new laws are very much in keeping with the FAO policy of helping in the installation of joint venture companies which will bring together the fishing processing sectors of the industry.

After iron, fishing is considered Mauritania's next major revenue earner.

CSO: 5200

GUINEA-GUINEA BISSAU TERRITORIAL WATER DISPUTE DISCUSSED

London WEST AFRICA in English 8 Sep 80 p 1688

[Text] IN 1964 Guinea annexed a piece of territory that belonged to Portuguese Guinea, now Guinea-Bissau. It is the territorial water off this piece of land that is now the cause of the souring of relations between the two countries. Conakry maintains that in any event "the borders agreed upon by France and Portugal in 1886 constitute the official borders between the former Portuguese Guinea and the former French Guinea". President Sékou Touré has added: "Even if we took a bit of territory from Portugal in conformity with our law of 1964, has Guinea-Bissau any right to challenge our law 16 years later, considering that Portugal neither protested nor challenged us? Guinea-Bissau cannot legally do this because it has inherited an established reality."

His case is a muddled one and it raises some important and topical questions. Firstly can an independent African state come to a binding agreement over boundaries with a colonial power? There are two wars being fought in Africa over this very issue. In Western Sahara the Spanish ceded their colony to the joint control of Morocco and Mauritania, and in the Horn of Africa, after the Second World War, Britain ceded part of British Somaliland to Ethiopia.

Maritime boundaries, secondly, were never really considered in the past. The French and the Portuguese did not demarcate their territorial waters because they were never at issue. The OAU has never taken a clear stand on territorial waters, even though it sanctifies boundaries inherited from the colonial era.

Conakry now claims that it gave back some of the disputed zone. Evidently Bissau is not pleased with the gesture. The reason is clear and it may well plague relations between other coastal states in Africa: oil has been discovered in the zone, and Conakry's prospecting has led Bissau to appreciate the need to be absolutely clear as to where exactly its maritime frontiers lie.

Along with the renewed interest that is being shown in the fishing potential off the Western African coast, the hopes that are placed in oil discoveries place the whole debate on the law of the seas at the heart of the concerns of African governments. There are offshore oilfields all along the West African coastline which cross the apparent borders — those between Ghana and Ivory Coast are examples. What if oil is discovered off countries as narrow as Togo or Benin?

There are two issues which are of immediate interest to African countries. The first concerns the demarcation of the exact line between maritime boundaries that overlap. Those who propose a line stretching out to sea that continues to be strictly equidistant from each point on the shoreline are opposed by others who prefer a much more flexible approach concentrating on the angle of such a line.

The second issue centres on the distance to which a country's territorial waters extend. While this problem does not affect the Bissau-Conakry imbroglio, it is certainly reflected in the policies of other countries. Mauritania has seized nine ships which have been fishing in its territorial waters which, once one includes the official waters and the Exclusive Economic Zone, extends 200 miles out to sea. Africa is fortunate that it has very few islands close to its shores. Bigogo, formerly Fernando Po, is an exception and it has caused problems in the past.

In either case, wealth which could mean the reversal of economic misfortunes for a country like Mauritania is at stake.

CSO: 5200

FUTURE OF FISHING INDUSTRY STUDIED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 28, 29, 30, 31 Jul, 1 Aug 80

[Five-part series by Sophie Chegaray: "What Is the Future of the Ivorian Fishing Industry?"]

[28 Jul 80, pp 19-20]

[Text] With its 500 kilometers of coastline, Ivory Coast would appear to be a privileged country from a marine resources viewpoint. From the standpoint of the most elementary of all marine exploitations, however, things are going badly: The country's leading trawling vessel operator, Armements Lucas [Lucas Shipowners], has recently filed a statement of bankruptcy, and the other operators are pessimistic about their futures.

On the other hand, fish is the leading source of animal protein in the Ivorian population's diet. Fishing, moreover, provides employment directly or indirectly to 60,000 workers.

A maritime country the Ivory Coast certainly is, with its wide sea frontier extending over a distance of 500 kilometers and representing one-fourth of its total boundaries.

Since the 16th and 17th centuries, the accounts of the great navigators have evoked scenes of strapping young men, inhabitants of the coast, for whom the ocean and its violent surf presented no obstacle whatever to fishing. But for excellent food-fishing in Ivory Coast, it was less than necessary to make the difficult crossing of the sand bar, because the lagoon was there, offering its vast expanse of calm water abounding in fish. For the inhabitants of its lower coastal region, fish has always represented one of their main staples.

And as trade and communications developed, the taste for this nutritious food spread throughout the country.

Per Capita Consumption: 24 Kilos

The Ivorian has now become a great consumer of fish: In 1979, national consumption totaled 185,000 tons, or 24 kilos per person per year. By comparison, in France, a country with a high rate of fish consumption, the annual per capita rate is 17 kilos per inhabitant.

Why the Ivorians' taste for fish? Simply the fact that Ivory Coast has only very recently begun to take an interest in developing a livestock industry. Its meat, until just a few years ago, came mainly from the Sahel, so that the country found itself directly affected by Sahelian droughts. The result was that the consumption of fish increased considerably, actually to the point of replacing meat from the Sahel.

Over the past 3 or 4 years a major effort in aid has been provided to develop its livestock industry, especially poultry. But chicken in the average household food basket represents a luxury as compared with fish (1,200 francs per kilo against 300 francs for fish). Thus, annual meat consumption remains only half as much as fish consumption, even though it is increasing from year to year (fish consumption, which was 28 kilos in 1976, is now 24 kilos).

Fish thus continues to be part of the basic nutrition of the Ivorian. Its function is indispensable at the more disadvantaged levels of the population.

While it may seem contradictory in view of Ivory Coast's long marine coastline, it remains a disadvantaged country from the standpoint of fishing. The fact is that its continental shelf, that is, the natural extension of the continent into the ocean, and its privileged fishing ground, is extremely slender, varying in width from 11 to 20 nautical miles out from the shore, whereas Senegal's continental shelf extends out 50 miles, Mauritania's 79 miles, Republic of Guinea's 110 miles, and South Africa's 150 miles.

But even worse is the fact that the waters in this region are naturally poor. This is owing to the weak upwellings, those upward flows of cold water that bring up matter rich in nitrites, nitrates, phosphates and other sources of productivity.

For, these mineral salts nourish the plankton which in turn nourishes the fish, this being the cycle of marine life. Now then, in countries like Mauritania and South Africa, upwellings continue throughout the 12 months of the year; in Senegal they last throughout at least 10 months. Unfortunately for Ivory Coast, however, they occur only during 4 of the 12

months (July, August, October, November), so that the sea there is, generally speaking, poor in animal and vegetable plankton and, as a consequence, poor in fish.

Added to this are ecological phenomena with which man is totally unable to cope. For example, since 1972, the round sardine (sardinella aurita) has almost entirely disappeared from Ivorian-Ghanaian waters: compared with catches totaling 30,000 tons annually before 1972, the sardine fishermen now rarely attain more than a total of 1,000-2,000 tons a year. Is this phenomenon owing to overexploitation of these waters? It is a plausible hypothesis which it has not yet been possible, however, to demonstrate.

Poor Fishing waters

The herring (sardinella eba) has survived and constitutes today the essential catch of the sardine fishermen.

While the round sardine was disappearing, another animal species began to proliferate: the balistidae, better known as "leather fish," which the fishermen reject at sea for reasons that are clearly expressed by their pseudonym.

We note, however, that the Ghanaians, stronger-jawed no doubt, consume the balistidae all the same.

In any case, the phenomenon shows how fragile and capricious nature can be: the aquatic ecosystem proceeds from an admirable balance between the fauna and the flora, in which each species survives and reproduces despite the aggressions of the other species. But this balance can be totally upset by the hand of man: As long as fishing remains an art, it effects no real modifications on the ecosystem; but as soon as the operation becomes industrialized and systematized it can cause absolute upsets and lead to the depopulation, perhaps irreversible, of ocean waters.

A Fragile Balance

The fishing effort that a continental shelf can support is a calculation that can and must be precisely arrived at. According to the CRO [Oceanographic Research Center], this effort for Ivorian waters comes to 10,000 or 15,000 tons of sardines and 5,000 tons of trawlable fish per year. It is evident, therefore, that the Ivorian waters have been (at least in the past) overexploited and that their current poverty is the direct consequence of this.

On the other hand, they are no longer being overexploited today, in that the large fishing vessels are going out to more distant waters to fish. Worked only by small boats, the Ivorian continental shelf fishing effort today does not exceed 5,000 tons of trawlable fish and 10,000 tons of sardines.

Particularly devastating is ocean-bottom trawling, consisting of a systematic scraping of the bottom of the continental shelf with the trawlnet, thus actually destroying the aquatic environment and hence the reproductive process. This technique, long used by the local shipowners, is fortunately tending to be abandoned in favor of deep trawling (in which the trawlnet merely skims the bottom) and midwater trawling (at depths substantially below the surface but substantially above the bottom).

The Directorate of Marine and Lagoon Fishing is tending strongly to favor the latter two techniques. The change is being brought about easily, since ocean-bottom trawling has become rather unprofitable.

The Fishing Port: Improvement and Expansion Plans

The creation of the fishing port is relatively recent in that it dates back only to 1963.

The fact is that when the port of Abidjan was opened in 1950, fishing in Ivory Coast was still being done on a mere artisanal scale. Carried on by fishermen in pirogues along the coast or in the lagoon, it did not justify special installations or equipment.

The first fishing port was placed in service in 1955 with a dock 150 meters long and an auction shed.

Work on the present fishing port started in 1961 and was completed in 1963. It was only from then on that industrial fishing was able to get under way.

Today, the fishing port consists of 1,050 meters of docks equipped with water, electricity and a gasoil fueling station. It includes 6,400 square meters of space for sorting and grading and actioning of catch, as well as 45,000 square meters of operations buildings equipped with telephone and telex services.

Had a number of fishing fleet operators not discontinued their activities, the fishing port would now be too small. But the situation is such that for the moment it suffices.

Its installations and equipment, however, are rather timeworn. This is why the Port Authority has decided to renovate the lighting and electric power installations of the docks. The auction room will also be rehabilitated. These projects are in progress. In any event, in case of recovery of the fishing industry, the present installations could be enlarged thanks to a glassed-in landing stage and refueling station built on as an extension of the tuna dock.

Lastly, a second fishing port is being planned as part of the Locodjro port expansion project.

Fishing Rights Agreements: With Whom?

In view of the insufficiency of its own continental shelf, what can Ivory Coast do to meet its needs in fresh fish?

Its only possibility is to seek the fish it needs in foreign waters by way of negotiated fishing rights. But this requires that its "brother countries" agree to the sharing involved.

Deep sea fish exist in abundance, for the reasons cited above, in the southern intertropical zone at the level of the Congo, Angola and Namibia, as well as above the 10th parallel north, that is, off of Sierra Leone, the two Guineas, Senegal, Mauritania and the former Spanish Sahara; the Gulf of Guinea is on the whole very poor.

Until now, the only real agreement the government has been able to negotiate has been with Senegal: "Senegal is 1,100 nautical miles away," Mr Roger, a shipowner, explains. "1,100 nautical miles is for the big vessels; the fuel cost is too high for the little ones."

Guinea-Conakry has also issued a few fishing licenses recently to Ivorian operators. But Guinea, like Senegal, is also too far away for the smaller vessels, the more so since these fishing licenses represent a heavy expense to the operators.

"We continue talking of agreements with Guinea as the magic answer," Mr Roger says further. "True, 20 years ago, off the coast of Guinea, we used to get wonderful catches. But are fish still plentiful in those waters? Very recently, we obtained fishing permits from Conakry, but our catches there have been very disappointing."

Guinea, like Angola, has granted a fishing monopoly in its waters to the Russian, Cuban, Bulgarian, Romanian, Polish and other vessels. Equipped with enormous factory ships, the Russians, not to mention the others, are carrying on intensive fishing operations there, providing another example of overexploitation leading to the impoverishment of fishing resources.

Meanwhile, the Ivory Coast's trawler and sardine fishing industry is dying. The scarcity of fish is one reason. But other economic phenomena are combining with these ecological problems to render the situation highly precarious.

[29 Jul 80, p 16]

[Text] Trawler and sardine fishing is in trouble. The leading local shipowner, Lucas, after having operated for 25 years in Ivory Coast, filed a bankruptcy statement in

> March, and the Fishing Vessel Shipowners Association states that 50 percent of its members are in a very difficult situation: further decommissionings are moreover continuing.
>
> The scarcity of fishing resources in Ivorian waters and the difficulties being experienced by Ivorian shipowners in obtaining fishing licenses in nearby waters are contributing to the situation. But these are not new factors. What has been as sudden, however, as it is crushing, is the diesel oil price increase...

Diesel oil represents a very significant portion -- around 30 percent -- of the industrial fishing activities budget. For Ivorian operators, no economies are possible in this respect, since the fish must be gone after wherever it can be found.

The price of diesel oil has risen steeply within a period of 1 year: from 30.50 francs per liter in January 1979 to 40.85 francs in April, to 64 francs in October, to 72.25 francs in January 1980: 4 successive increases totaling 110 percent in 1 year. For the industrial fishing sector, this cost jump had the formidable effect of a sledge hammer blow.

No More Subsidy

What is more, it was during this price upsweep that the government decided to discontinue the fuel subsidy it had been granting to the various productive sectors. Started in 1974, this fuel subsidy of 8.15 francs per liter was very appreciable, in that until February 1979 it had represented a 30 percent reduction in the cost of fuel for fishing vessel operations. Thus when this subsidy was discontinued, the fishing fleet owners and operators were subjected to a fuel cost increase not of 110 percent but of 137 percent in the space of 1 year.

Why did the government decide to halt this subsidization? Because in the government's view, it was merely a subterfuge that camouflaged actual prices. Productive enterprises must price realistically.

It will be recalled that in October 1979 the EECI [Ivory Coast Electric Power Company] subjected its customers to a rate in crease of 20 percent on the electricity they consumed: the fuel price increase was thus passed on to the consumers.

Collapsing Prices

At that point, the price of fish should have gone up by an amount proportional to the cost increases being borne by the fishing fleet operators. Instead, fish prices remained virtually stationary (they increased only 10

percent)--not because the producers wanted it so, but simply because, for some time now, they have found themselves competing desperately against imported fish.

Fished by the big Russian, Bulgarian or Polish factory ships off the African coasts, frozen fish have invaded the Ivorian market at prices defying all competition. For, these national fleets from the East do not operate according to the same profit and loss criteria as private fleets: For them, the acquisition of foreign currency is the paramount reason for the sale of the fish; the fact is that they always demand payment in dollars.

But is the acquisition of hard currency the sole objective being pursued by those fleets? At 50 or 60 francs per kilo, the price of this imported fish is a "dumping" price; in other words, a price capable of collapsing the market.

Faced by the enormous rise in fuel cost, the Ivorian operators, with a base price of 100 francs per kilo, cannot compete unless their catches are big. How then are they to cope with this frozen fish competition?

We should point out that Ivory Coast also buys large quantities of frozen fish from Senegal. But this fish, even though it is considerably cheaper than fresh fish, is far from reaching the dumping prices of fish "from the East." It is virtually considered local fish, since it pays no customs import duties.

A Social Problem

What is likely to be the outcome of this foreign competition? By destroying prices, the massive injection of imported fish is endangering the local fishing industry. The question is: Once having driven the latter into bankruptcy and remained master of the market, will imported fish remain at such a low price? It is unlikely: The East is as thoroughly familiar as the West with the law of supply and demand!

But there is a still more serious danger: Suppose Ivory Coast were to find itself being supplied with fish exclusively by the Soviet bloc, and that all of a sudden the latter decided to abandon the Ivorian market. What then? The population would find itself suddenly deprived of animal proteins at affordable prices: The disadvantaged social strata would be the first to suffer from it.

While it may seem a bit exaggerated to speak of a destabilizing threat at this point, there is in any case the risk of becoming dependent on foreign sources for food--a risk that the country cannot permit itself to incur.

Be that as it may, Ivory Coast is paying a high price for its imported fish in the outpour of hard currency involved. In 1979, these imports totaled 9 billion CFA francs--a sum that was fortunately attenuated to some extent by exports of canned tuna (6 billion CFA francs in 1979).

The problem is serious, for the fact is that the collapse of the market is already in progress: The cold storage warehouses are filled to the point of bursting with frozen fish and the foreign factory ships are compelled to wait up to 10 days at times at the dock to unload as soon as space becomes available in the warehouses to be filled up again.

And when the Ivorian trawlers and sardine boats return to port they find it hard to sell their catch: Fresh fish, at four times the price of frozen fish, has to be highly prized indeed to sell! For the middlemen, the difference is quite substantial, and they prefer to deal in frozen fish, which brings them greater profits.

Moreover, fresh fish cannot stand to wait in this climate: If not sold as soon as unloaded, it begins to go stale. The operators are then compelled to dispose of it at ridiculous prices to the REAL Company, which converts it to fish meal.

Fresh Fish: How Fresh?

What indeed is the quality of the fish brought in by the trawlers after 18 or 20 days at sea?

It appears that this fish, despite the fact that it has not even been cleaned, nevertheless preserves an acceptable market quality. "This is owing to the fact that the biological process of fish are adapted to the temperatures of the environment in which they live. Those of the cold sea species are adapted to temperatures between +2° C and +6° C. The physiologies of the warm sea species are adapted to temperatures between +25° C and 28° C.

"Freezing or refrigeration of the trawler holds keeps their ambient temperature at between 0° C and +2° C. The difference is very slight for cold water fish but very substantial for tropical species (23°-25° at least). The bacterial flora, the enzymes and the chemical processes of deterioration are thus hindered and the start of their action considerably slowed down.

"But what is certain is that the lack of cleanliness of the wooden auction crates, which are never disinfected, and the excessive time the fish stays on the aution floor (from 1800 to 0700 hours the next morning) at a temperature of 40° C, are harmful to its quality of freshness." The foregoing is quoted from a study carried out in 1979 by the Technical Consultations Office of the SCET [Central Company for Territorial Equipment] International on the auction operation of the Abidjan fishing port.

In France, public health rules and regulations stipulate that fish may not remain in a refrigerated hold more than 10 days to preserve its marketable degree of freshness.

The only way to avoid rewarming the fish, the study points out, would be to "transfer it immediately upon unloading it into an air conditioned building kept at +10° C, where all sorting and auctioning operations would be carried out."

Currently, sanitary control of fish after it is unloaded is exercised by the Directorate of Marine and Lagoon Fishing. When fish is "doubtful" it is dipped in methylene blue and in this way marked as being unfit for human consumption.

This, however, does not prevent the frequent appearance of "blue' fish in the marketplaces...

Frozen Fish As a Backup

To rescue the local fishing industry means taking steps in regard to imported fish: This, after all, is the principle of protectionism that Ivory Coast currently applies in many other sectors.

It is of course out of the question to stop all imports, since domestic production cannot satisfy the national demand. But imported fish must be considered a backup, and as such severely conditioned: This will require close coordination between the Ministry of Animal Production and the Ministry of Commerce. The Directorate of Marine and Lagoon Fishing is there to provide the needed fishing statistics: It is based specifically on these statistics that the needed imports could be quantified. Supply and demand would thus be brought into balance, and prices, as a result, stabilized.

Halt the Sinking

In 1978, there were 25 trawlers; today, there are no more than 17 in operation and the shipowners do not hide the fact of their uneasiness: "If our creditors were to become demanding," they say, "half of us would be forced to discontinue operations." The most recent reports indicate that nine more vessels have been decommissioned.

In supplying 40,000 tons of fish a year (19,152 tons of sardines and 18,856 tons of trawlable fish in 1979), the trawler and sardine fishing industry fulfills an economic role that cannot be neglected: In fact, it covers one-third of our national needs of this food staple, provides a livelihood to 2,000 seamen, and directly or indirectly generates more than 60,000 jobs.

Ivory Coast is not the only country to be experiencing hard times in this sector of production. Most of the European countries characterized by a fishing tradition are being compelled to aid their shipowners: In France, in Great Britain, in Spain, public subsidies (fuel allowances, investment assistance, etc...) are being granted to the fishing industry to keep them in operation.

It is a matter of a political choice.

[30 Jul 80, p 10]

[Text] The fishing industry is having a difficult time of it. The leading local shipowners, the Lucas Company files bankruptcy proceedings last month, and the Fishing Shipowners Association states that 50 percent of its member owners and operators are in financial trouble. The paucity of fish in Ivorian waters and the problems the shipowners and operators are having in getting fishing licenses in waters close enough to Ivory Coast are at the base of their difficulties. But other factors have exacerbated the situation: the upward zoom of diesel oil prices--137 percent in 1 year--and the competition from frozen fish imports from the Eastern European countries, which are seriously endangering the Ivorian trawler and sardine fishing industry.

Although Ivory Coast is a disadvantaged country as regards its continental shelf fishing resources, it enjoys on the other hand a privileged position in regard to deep-sea fishing. This is again the result of ecological phenomena: Tuna is in fact a migratory fish that lives in the high seas and migrates seasonally within a zone extending from Senegal (the region of Principe Island, Annobon, etc...) to the Guinea Dome (out from Conakry).

Ivory Coast therefore finds itself in a rather central position with respect to this zone of action.

This favorable position is reflected especially in the Abidjan port's traffic: "Besides the Ivorian tuna fleet," explains Dr Luc Koffi, head of the Directorate of Ocean and Lagoon Fishing, "the port of Abidjan harbors the French tuna fleet during most of the year. Since 1974, Abidjan has tended to supplant Dakar in this respect: In 1978, the Franco-Ivorian fleet unloaded 81 percent of their catches at Abidjan versus 16 percent at Dakar."

Africa's Leading Tuna Port

Almost 500 tuna ships a year of all registries--Chinese, American, Panamanian, Senegalese, but mostly Moroccan and Spanish--transit the Ivory Coast, making of Abidjan Africa's leading tuna traffic port. Added to these tuna fishing vessels are the refrigerator ships that come to load frozen tuna that has been warehoused by SOGIP [expansion unknown] (storage capacity at -20° C is 12,000 tons) and by SOGEF [expansion unknown], a smaller company (1,500 tons at -20° C).

A rather recent Ivory Coast activity, tuna fishing has grown in just a few years: In 1976, the local fleet consisted of 5 ships; today it totals 8, and within 2 months it will total 10 ships.

Just three shipowner enterprises share this sector of activity:

--SIPAR [expansion unknown], in which the state is the majority shareholder, owns five modern tuna fishing vessels, of which the two smallest are currently up for sale, and has ordered a tuna supership, 70 meters long and equipped with a heliport, which is scheduled for delivery within 1 or 2 months.

--SMLG [expansion unknown] owns two tuna ships and is momentarily awaiting delivery of a third one, 70 meters long.

--Oceanic Armament owns only one ship, but a large one (72 meters long), which seems to be the most viable answer since the larger catches it accommodates help to offset the higher fuel costs, fuel comprising nearly 30 percent of the shipowner's costs.

With modern fleets and a rather substantial investment plan (a 70-meter tuna ship costs between 1.5 and 2 billion CFA francs), the tuna fishing industry seems to be reasonably prospering.

"Nevertheless," says Dr Luc Koffi, "it too is experiencing difficulties owing to the fuel cost increase. Confronted by French and Spanish shipowners that are subsidized by their respective governments, the Ivorian shipowners find it hard to compete.

"This is why we are currently studying ways and means of helping our shipowners to hold their own."

By agreement, the price of tuna is reviewed twice a year and account taken of the cost increases borne by the shipowners. Their total production is bought by SOVETCO [expansion unknown], a French cooperative, of which the Ivorian tuna shipowners and operators are members.

A World of Secrets

Tuna fishing is by no means artisanal. It is carried on today by quite sophisticated fishing methods: Banks (let us not forget that tuna is a migratory fish) are detected by radar and fishing is done with seining ships 30 to 70 meters long and equipped with encircling seine nets often 2 kilometers long and several hundred meters high.

Through the use of such equipment, catches can be colossal--sometimes as much as 500 tons of fish in a single casting of the net. However, 10 to 15 tons per casting is more usual.

Tuna fishing is a world of silence...among the men: Each shipowner has his favorite fishing spots and his own charts of the ocean bottom, which he keeps secret to himself. Thanks to the improved navigational equipment with which modern tuna fishing vessels are provided, fertile sites can be accurately pinpointed and returned to each year at the proper time.

A Substantial Contribution

The unloadings and transhipments effected by the international tuna fleet play an important part in the activity of the port of Abidjan: These tuna ships use the port's refrigeration facilities, take on supplies of food and diesel fuel, have repairs made in the docks and local naval shops, besides paying harbor, merchandise and other taxes.

According to Dr Luc Koffi, these expenditures come to at least 3 million francs CFA per ship per call. At the rate of 10 port calls per ship, the number of ships regularly using the port of Abidjan being some 400, some 12 billion francs CFA are brought into the Ivorian public coffers annually by the Abidjan tuna port.

Aside from this contribution of exchange, the presence of these tuna ships provides direct employment for over 300 dockers who are assigned full time to servicing the tuna. Local industries linked to the tuna fishing activity employ around 2,000 additional persons.

Contribution in Hard Currency

SOVETCO markets frozen tuna internationally and supplies the two local tinning plants.

Of the 80,000 tons of tuna that transit Ivory Coast, around 30,000 tons are processed on the spot and exported. Canned tuna provides the country with an appreciable amount of hard currencies (8 billion in 1979), offsetting most of its frozen fish imports:

--Installed and operating since 1962, SCODI [expansion unknown], formed by the French group Saupiquet et Graciet, has a capacity of 150 tons a day, enabling it to process 22,000 tons of fish a year. A major investment effort undertaken during 1978 and 1979 resulted in a 50 percent increase of its capacity.

--Peche et Froid de Cote d'Ivoire, a subsidiary of the company of the same name installed at Boulogne-sur-mer (France), is of very recent origin, having been inaugurated in 1978. With a capacity of 75 tons a day, it can process 8,000 tons of fish a year.

Thus, with a total capacity of 30,000 tons a year, Ivory Coast occupies the world's second place, after Japan, as an exporter of canned tuna. We must point out that additional canning plants are in the planning stage, attesting the good health of this industrial sector.

Basic Food Problem Remains

The tuna fishing industry is thus a rather prosperous sector within a fishing industry environment that is in trouble on the whole and that Ivory Coast has every interest in protecting, indeed developing, through incisive measures.

Nevertheless, the tuna fishing industry is situated on the margin of the general Ivorian fishing industry problem, in that it is oriented toward the export market. It cannot therefore resolve the problems of self-sufficiency in food that would be posed our trawling and sardine fishing industries disappear.

The two sectors (tuna fishing and trawlable fishing) put on the same footing, and under no conditions can the tuna industry ever be considered a possible substitute for the fresh fish industry that must supply our national food needs.

[31 Jul 80, pp 10-11]

> [Text] Opposite the natural poverty of the Ivorian continental shelf in fishing resources, opposite the difficulties being encountered by its fishing industry by way of rising fuel prices, Ivory Coast must devote itself to finding new solutions to its fish supply problem.
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> The country is endowed with an exceptional potentiality consisting of its vast bodies of lagoonal waters, covering some 150,000 hectares on the whole, in which aquicultural methods have been tested and which are capable of being put into production.

Fishing in inland waters is an activity as old as the Ivorian soil itself. The Ebrie, Aby, Tagba, Aghien and other lagoons are bodies of calm waters abounding in fish, which the lagoonal populations have always exploited, at least by means of very rudimentary methods. Certain of these lagoons, however, are now showing signs of overexploitation leading to an impoverishment in terms of their fish and crustacean resources.

Despite the current diminution of their stocks, these bodies of lagoonal waters can very easily be exploited in a rational manner through aquiculture.

Ivory Coast's 150,000 hectares of lagoons offer a number of natural characteristics that lend themselves perfectly to aquiculture: these expanses of water are actually very calm generally; the prevailing winds from

the southwest sector are barely able to raise a slight choppiness, the more so inasmuch as they are generally not very wide (except for the Aby lagoon, none of them exceeds 4 kilometers in width at any point). Their beds, consisting of sand and the remains of shells, are not very deep, making it quite easy to construct vast enclosures. And lastly, the hydrologic conditions of these lagoons are known and stable: Aside from the lagoons subject to inflows of fresh water (from rivers) or of sea water (like the Ebrie lagoon around Abidjan), the lagoonal waters show virtually no seasonal variations.

To raise fish by intensive aquicultural methods requires large quantities of nutritional resources, without which aquiculture would be prohibitive from the profitability standpoint.

It so happens that in Ivory Coast the residues of agroindustrial processes are poorly or not at all exploited: for instance, cottonseed cake, palm-nut cake, coconut cake, sugar cane molasses, banana sorting waste; more than 100,000 tons of feed could be recovered from these agroindustrial residues.

Around Abidjan, many factories have been set up in the past few years to produce animal feed: IVOGRAIN (SIPRA) in Yopougon, DOMAK in Abadjin Koute, in Bey and in Abobo-Koute, are establishments capable of producing feeds of all kinds according to desired formulas.

Aquiculture fish can also be fed directly with these industrially made products, at least those fish having a high market value. Here we have an economic argument in favor of developing aquiculture in Ivory Coast.

"Minister's Fish" First

For years, the CRO [Oceanographic Research Center] has been working on the biology of a highly prized fish that would lend itself to aquiculture as well, namely, the jawfish. The CRO's research efforts have been centered on its reproduction (induced laying of eggs, artificial reproduction), the determinant factor in this method of breeding.

At Grand-Lahou, a very reliable and profitable technique for fattening jawfish, on the other hand, has been developed by a private company. The jawfish, in this instance, are bought from the fishermen when they weigh around 80 grams each, placed in enclosures and fed a balanced and cheap formula. In 8 or 10 months, these fish weigh 500 grams each and are sold on the fish stands in markets (at 1,500 francs per kilo fresh, and 3,000 francs per kilo smoked). Let us not forget that jawfish is a highly prized dish that is always on the menu for any Ivorian feast; in fact, it is called the "minister's fish."

At Jacqueville, with financing from the Ministry of Animal Production, a stocking station was build in 1978. Jawfish eggs collected from the lagoon are incubated at the station and the fry are fed until they reach a size at which they can be released into the enclosure.

Thus, the raising of jawfish shows signs of promising results, provided, of course, it becomes possible to exploit induced reproduction methods that have yet to be perfected, barely opening the doors to industrial aquiculture.

Tilapia Easily Raised

The lagoon carp (tilapia) is another fish on which Ivory Coast is placing great hopes as regards aquiculture. It is moreover a fish that is being easily raised in ponds throughout Africa, and whose feeding and reproduction are well known techniques.

It shows great tolerance to salinity, and a marketable sized fish can be obtained in 6 months of intensive raising.

Since 1976, tests have been conducted on raising of carp in floating cages. The first trials effected at Mopoyem (near Dabou), then at Bingerville, gave satisfactory results: Simple cages can be built at a cost of about 40,000-60,000 francs by inexperienced persons. The cost of proper feeding is also reasonable: to produce 1 kilo of carp requires 120 francs of feed.

Sold on the local market at 600 francs per kilo, lagoon carp appears to have a promising future.

First Stage: Artisanal Aquiculture

As a first step, the government would like to develop artisanal aquiculture among the lagoonal populations. This would actually be an incentive to village youths to stay in their own localities, by enabling them to earn appreciable incomes, at the same time that it restored to villages a self-sufficiency in food that had been compromised by impoverishment of the lagoon.

The governmental program, which would have been launched this year if budgetary restrictions had not intervened, will consist of training youths in artisanal aquiculture, helping them set up their own operation, and providing them with specialized technical help.

This popularization effort, which will be conducted by the Aquiculture Service of the Directorate of Marine and Lagoon Fishing, will center on the technique of floating cages and on tilapia, since the induced reproduction techniques have been perfected for this species; the aquiculturers will, of course, handle the fattening process, while the reproduction remains in the hands of specialized centers.

The raising of jawfish, which is more of a problem, will be only gradually extended to selected favorable sites.

The aquiculturers will in all cases be encouraged to form cooperatives to facilitate financing, operations, and the marketing of their products.

Industrial Farms for Higher Production Levels

The development of artisanal aquiculture will not impede the development of industrial aquicultural farms capable of supplying larger town and city markets.

The first such farm has already been built, in 1979, at Bapo (sub-prefecture of Jacqueville) by British Petroleum Farms on a purely private investment basis. Its objective is to produce, within 3 years from now, 500 tons a year of tilapia (lagoon carp) on a total investment of 200 million francs CFA. Its current production is 150 tons; this will be doubled next year.

Uncertainties Still Abound

It would be tempting to say: "Let us forge ahead with aquiculture, with an intensive development of this economic form of animal production."

But the fact is that this potential is still clouded by many uncertainties. It is at the stage of production of the fry that much has yet to be done in the way of research and development before large-scale aquiculture can be seriously considered. In this regard, it appears that the research effort is loosely dispersed, with the CRO, under the Ministry of Scientific Research, in one corner of the arena, and the Ministry of Animal Production creating its own research structures in another.

This is unfortunate. What is needed is an effectively coordinated effort, the more so since the research that has been done so far has failed in every way to attain any objective: for example, nothing is known yet of the pathology of the tilapia or of the jawfish, although it appears quite certain that an animal concentration inevitably involving mass phenomena will some day or other pose pathological problems.

There is also the problem of pollution which can cause enormous losses in aquiculture operations. This pollution could as easily come from Abidjan (urban pollution) as from farming activities (insecticides); it could even come from unlawful fishing methods (some fishermen catch fish by poisoning them!).

Before undertaking a large-scale aquicultural action, it appears necessary, therefore, that all up and down the line there be general coordination and that the natural environment be thoroughly mastered. The catastrophe that occurred last year in the Ebrie lagoon, inexplicably causing the death of a major portion of the fish populating that lagoon, is a pointed example of the fragility of the lagoonal ecosystem.

Offering as it does undeniable and perhaps immense potentialities, aquiculture should thus be viewed, from the near-term standpoint, as a complement of marine fishing. As things now stand, however, it cannot at all be thought of as a substitute for the latter. It would therefore be folly to say: "Why save marine fishing when we have aquiculture?"

Diversification of resources is, as Ivory Coast knows, the best economic safeguard: Aquiculture as a complement of marine fishing, yes; as a substitute, no!

The Lagoons: A Highly Productive Environmental Resource That Must Be Preserved

Very little is known as yet about the lagoons, those unique and highly productive environments situated at the junctions between sea waters and fresh waters. As an example of their productivity, 10,000 tons of fish and crustaceans are taken each year from the Ebrie lagoon alone.

Owing to the intensification of fishing activity and, above all, to the use of modern equipment--more efficient and at times even murderous of the young--it became indispensable to consider a more rational exploitation of their stocks.

At the Ivorian government's request, a study of the Ebrie lagoon fisheries was therefore undertaken in 1974 and a data gathering network was put into operation to study the dynamic of the species being exploited.

Ivory Coast is especially well provided with lagoonal brackish environments, in that its lagoons extend for 300 kilometers along its coast and cover an area of the order of 1,200 square kilometers. They are environments characterized by complex ecosystems subject to the conjugate influences of inland and marine waters: They are in fact products at one and the same time of the coastal or Sudanese river systems and of the size and natural or artificial origins of the links between these systems and the oceanic environment.

These tropical brackish environments are extremely important to a number of human activities: communications, trade, fishing, tourism. Yet, they had never until recently been the object of systematic and extensive studies, even though it was these self-same activities that had brought about the concentrations of population along the coast, a gradual urbanization, and by way of consequence, various effects upon the environment. This evolution is especially characteristic of and strikingly clear in the case of the Ebrie lagoon, which was provided with an artificial outlet to the sea, the Vridi canal, and around which the Abidjan agglomeration developed rapidly. It therefore became necessary to bridge the knowledge gap, and this was the reason for instituting an Ebrie lagoon research program in 1973, which was intensified in succeeding years to the point where in 1979 it represented more than half the research activity of Abidjan's CRO.

The Threat of Pollution

The Ivory Coast's lagoonal environments, and especially that of the Ebrie lagoon, are the collecting places of pollutants from agricultural (fertilizers, insecticides), industrial and domestic sources, the magnitude of which is increasing from year to year at an alarming rate. The effect of these pollutants is clearly a threat to the ecological balance of the lagoons and to their productivity. It has therefore become a matter of urgency to study the effects of these pollutants and to institute remedies if necessary.

The CRO has thus been charged with carrying out basic research on lagoon ecology in all sectors, whether or not they are subject to pollution, with assessing the effects of any pollution on the various aspects of organic production, and with recommending the corrective steps to be taken. The research is being carried by a mixed team of oceanographers and hydrobiologists, with the collaboration of geologists and sociologists. For example, its socioeconomic aspect began with a monographic study of a village to identify the various social factors that enter into the fishing domain. It involved a comparison of fishing activities with agricultural activities in this respect, as well as an analysis of the use of modern devices as compared with traditional methods, and their respective consequences. Extended to several villages and representative settlements, this study was able to identify a certain antagonistic situation among artisanal, collective and individual fishing activities, and a competitive situation between farming and fishing activities. In sum, this study enabled a delineation of fishing zones, to the extent possible, as a function of the methods in use therein, and a clearer insight into the social role of fishing in village life.

[1 Aug 80, p 15]

> [Text] Why oceanography? What are the reasons that impel humanity to know and understand the oceans? To these questions, an obvious answer: the oceans cover 71 percent of our planet and they constitute, by virtue of that simple fact, a colossal reservoir of resources of all kinds: food, minerals, energy. The oceans are moreover a necessary means of communication and their influence on climates is preponderant (a thermal reservoir).
>
> A colossal reservoir, yes, but not an unlimited one. Consequently, it is important to know its stocks and the mechanisms that govern the creation of those stocks to be able to manage them rationally.

> The rational development of fishing, a better knowledge of lagoons and ocean bottoms, prospection, research and development of aquatic substances of medicinal interest: Projects such as these, carried out by the ORSTOM [Overseas Scientific and Technical Research Office (France)] and its specialized division, the CRO [Oceanographic Research Center], are contributing to the economic development of developing nations, by providing them the knowledge they need for a rational exploitation of the vast resources concealed by the oceans, rivers and lagoons.
>
> Ivory Coast is fortunate in having a CRO base of its own. With Senegal, it is one of the rare African countries to have its own oceanographic research facilities. The Abidjan CRO, with its 30 researchers, is one of the largest OSTOM subsidiaries.

The tropical ocean is characterized by a permanent homogeneous, warm surface layer; this is our planet's heat reservoir, the regulator of our climates.

This layer is separated from the cold subjacent layer, which is rich in minerals that are indispensable to the process of photosynthesis, by the thermocline, which constitutes a substantial barrier against the passage of these minerals into the sunlighted surface area and thus limits the production of living matter. The tropical ocean is generally poor.

Winds, the coastal structure, the rotation of the earth, can all perturb this stratification, destroy the thermocline and allow cold mineral-rich water to rise to the surface: These are "upwellings," which modify the thermal exchanges between ocean and atmosphere and increase considerably the production of living matter that is exploitable from a fishing standpoint.

Upwellings are the true pastures of the tropical ocean.

The well known coastal upwellings are traditional fishing grounds (Peru, Mauritania, etc...).

Equatorial upwellings are of special interest, in that, neither well known nor intensively exploited, they can furnish abundant resources for the future. They cover, in the three oceans, an enormous geographical area, almost always more than 200 miles from the shores, hence accessible to everyone.

The study of these upwellings is therefore extremely important for the fishing industry in Gulf of Guinea.

In 1978 and 1979, an important project named CIPREA [Circulation and Production at the Equator in the Atlantic] was undertaken in this regard by the French scientific research establishment with 40 researchers from the ORSTOM, the Abidjan CRO, the CNRS [National Center for Scientific Research (France)], the CNEXO [National Center for Exploitation of the Oceans (France)], the French Museum of Natural History, and the University of West Brittainy. Under this project of international interest, Abidjan served as the base for the four oceanographic ships and the researchers.

"One of the essential reasons for studying the ocean," explains Mr Herbland, ORSTOM researcher, "is food. Every year, man takes from the oceans 60 to 70 million tons of food for his own consumption and that of his animals. This is an impressive figure, but its impressiveness shrinks when compared, for example, with the world production of rice (350 million tons in 1978) and of wheat (350 million tons), totaling 700 million tons between them, wherefore it becomes only one-tenth of the world's cereal production."

This figure has increased continually since the beginning of man's fishing activities, and since what we are dealing with is a harvesting situation, the exploitation of a renewable natural resource, we should manage it as wisely as possible, so as not to deplete the stock just when the demographic explosion is rendering fishing more and more necessary.

For this reason, it is necessary to know as exactly as possible the quantities of the different species being caught each year. But this information alone is not sufficient. It must also be known where and when they were caught. "Measurements taken on sufficiently representative, that is, sufficiently large, samplings, and dissections performed to determine, for example, the states of maturity of the ovaries, provide data for determining the periods of reproduction. Examination of the scales enables determination of the age of fish.

"Collection of the larvae provides information on laying sites.

"Measurement and interpretation of all these parameters, constituting the biology of fish, are necessary to understand the evolution of stocks in space and time. Based on these data, and knowing the fishing effort being deployed, in terms of number of vessels, of nets, and of the various types of fishing gear being used, planning models can be constructed and rules and regulations established to protect stocks as effectively as possible."

Abidjan At the Center of This Research

Such studies have been carried out at the CRO over the past 15 years or so on all the species being fished here. They have been especially intensive on tuna, which represents a significant sector, in terms of tonnage and value, of the fish being unloaded in the port of Abidjan. An international

commission with headquarters in Madrid centralizes all the results for the tropical Atlantic and recommends the guidelines for the drawing up of a set of regulations: for example, it is illegal to take tuna of less than 2 years of age, meaning those that have not yet reproduced. Unfortunately, the regulations are rarely respected, particularly where the fishing is done in international waters belonging to everyone.

Food Chain

"Although the biology of fish is essential to good management of stocks, it alone is not sufficient. Fish are at the end of a complex food chain. Knowledge of oceanic food chains is one of the major biological oceanographic problems."

On land, man consumes animals that are for the most part herbivores. Man is therefore a first-order carnivore. In the ocean, plants are nonexistent; those which could be equivalent to plants, the algae of different colors that grow on rocky coasts, represent an infinitesimal production, and they are not (or not very much) consumed.

"All vegetal production is in the form of billions of tiny cells that float freely in the water and are callet phytoplanktons (phytos = plant, plankton = floating). The phytoplanktons are consumed by herbivores, which are most generally tiny organisms less than a few millimeters long, called zooplanktons (zoo = animal). These herbivores are in turn consumed by the first-order carnivores, which may be fish or other zooplanktons. The latter zooplanktons are consumed by second-order carnivorous fish.

Thus, man is most often a second- or third-order carnivore. The most important fact of these food chains is the low yield obtained when going from one echelon to another. It is of the order of 10 percent. For example, 1 kilo of tuna, a second-order carnivore, will have consumed 10 kilos of first-order carnivorous fish, which will in turn have consumed 100 kilos of herbivorous zooplanktons, which will have grazed 1,000 kilos of phytoplanktons. Consequently, 1 kilo of tuna costs the ocean 1 ton of phytoplanktons. Do these very low yields prevent the species positioned at the end of the chain from becoming very abundant?"

For Rational Exploitation: How Mitigate This Problem?

There is a way to exploit some of the species situated near the lower end of the food chain: for example, the herbivorous zooplanktons. Although the zooplanktons are present in extremely vast quantities, they are distributed in a very diffuse manner throughout the ocean, and collecting them requires filtration of considerable volumes of water, making this type of exploitation prohibitive; the more so, since the market value of zooplankton could not be very high, in that it is a product that must be transformed into a powder or a butter.

Another way to compensate for the very poor yields of the natural marine food chains is aquiculture. For certain species (trout, mussels, etc...), it is a very ancient practice, but it is only recently that aquiculture has become the object of a major scientific research effort. The main problem is that of reproduction. It is very difficult in most cases to induce exploitable marine species to reproduce in a controlled environment.

One of the objectives of aquiculture is therefore to control the laying of eggs and to raise the young fry only to a size large enough to enable it to cope with the hazards of a natural environment. This type of study is being carried out on the jawfish at the Abidjan CRO. Another objective of aquiculture can be the fattening of the young to a marketable size. Feed must be manufactured for this purpose, to achieve optimum growth at minimum operating cost. An effort of this kind has been carried out, still on jawfish, at Grand-Lahou and at Dabou. A project of exploitation of jawfish culture by small enterprises is about to get under way, financed in part by the Central Bank for Economic Cooperation.

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CSO: 5200

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT FAILS TO USE DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Aug 80 p 5

[Text]

OFFICERS of the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources have been blasted for the delay in implementing development projects.

Environment and Natural Resources Minister Andrew Omanga said the department had spent only 30 per cent of development funds during the seven-year period since 1973.

Mr. Omanga expressed dissatisfaction at the departments performance, particularly regarding the implementation of projects for which Parliament had granted the required funds.

The Minister said this in a speech read on his behalf by one of his Assistant Ministers, Mr. Philip Leakey, at the official opening of a three-day conference for senior fisheries officers. The conference is being held at the Government Training Institute, Mombasa.

Mr. Omanga said a recent analysis revealed that only 27 per cent of the 1974/75 and 1977/78 financial allocations were spent.

Priority

Describing this as a "startling revelation", the Minister asked the officers what excuse they had for putting forward development proposals year after year. He said the Ministry had no justification in seeking funds for fisheries development "when, in fact, we are not able to utilise the funds we have continually claimed should be given priority."

Mr. Omanga said the department should have established more fishing landing centres along the shores of Lakes Victoria, Turkana, Naivasha and Baringo."

"Only 15 per cent of the total allocation for equipment is utilised annually although such equipment is required for research and boat building yards and workshops," the Minister said.

He cited several projects in North and South Coast and the Mombasa areas which should have been accomplished. These, he said, included full fledged fisheries stations at Kizingitini, Faza, Kiunga, Msambweni and Vanga.

Mr. Omanga expressed disappointment that even funds allocated by the British Government under the Special Rural Development Programme are not used until the programmes wound up on July 30, 1977.

—KNA

CSO: 5200

SEYCHELLES LOOKS SEAWARDS FOR A NEW PARADISE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Peyton Johnson]

[Text]

THE physical splendour of this group of 100 islands strung out across 640 000 square kilometres of the Indian Ocean is almost too much for the senses.

Beaches with sand so white it hurts the eyes, most deserted and none crowded, ring the islands. Over the coral reefs the waters are so clear you can sort out differing schools and individual fish until your eye tires of their changing colours.

Despite the islands' proximity to the Equator, the climate is healthy and never too hot. Diseases such as malaria and yellow fever which plague most tropical countries are unknown here. Storms are few.

Independent since 1976, the Seychelles changed hands between France and England a dozen times before finally being ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

The population reached 62 000 earlier this year. Of these 88 percent live on the three main islands — Mahe, with 88 percent, Praslin and La Digue. The total land area is a skimpy 273 square kilometres.

Tourism is by far the Seychelles' major money winner. Since the international airport opened in 1971 the number of tourists has risen every year. Since independence it has gone up dramatically to 73 000 in 1979.

It is luxury tourism. Port Victoria, the capital on Mahe, is a great distance from major centres. Air fares and accommodation are not cheap.

And yet, as the Government's National Development Plan for 1979-83 says: "Tourism is, and will continue to be, the main sector of the economy."

"It could hardly be otherwise," said Dr Maxim Ferrari, a jovial practising physician who is Minister of Development. "Tourism is practically our only way of earning significant amounts of foreign exchange."

ISOLATION

Throughout its 210 years of history sheer isolation has been the Seychelles' principal dilemma. Until the airport opened there were no regular air services from anywhere. Even today there are no regular shipping services. Almost all goods, including two-thirds of the food, with the exception of fish, have to be imported.

The Seychellois, every one of whom was born within sight and sound of the Indian Ocean, more naturally look to the sea for their future. The islands are already self-sufficing in fish and there is great potential for increasing exports.

Dr Ferrari said: "The sea has always been our greatest blessing. We must exploit it much more systematically and intelligently in the future."

The Seychellois eat more fish per capita than any other people and are good fishermen. The catch of 5 500 tonnes a year could be expanded, say experts to 10 000 or 15 000 tonnes a year, even using traditional methods. A small fleet of modern bottom trawlers might well add another 7 000 tonnes.

Trygve Kroepelien, of Norway, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation's fisheries adviser to the Government, believes fisheries development can more than offset the difficulties bedevilling agriculture.

The introduction over the past few years of the new Exclusive Economic Zones, or EEZs, that extend a nation's jurisdiction over its offshore waters up to 200 nautical miles out to sea is a bonanza for the Seychelles.

The Seychelles' EEZ is one of the world's biggest, covering over a million square kilometres.

In 1979, the first year

in which the Government began licensing foreign boats for fishing in the Republic's waters, the Seychelles earned more than U.S.$1 million in fees. This year's licensing fees are expected to top U.S.$1.5 million. For a nation of just 62 000 citizens, this is no small figure. And it is sure to grow.

Tuna potential alone in Seychellois waters is estimated at 40 000 tonnes a year. Only a few hundred tonnes a year are caught now. The Japanese and the South Koreans are particularly interested in fishing Seychellois tuna.

Eventually, Mr Kroepelien said, the locals themselves could probably catch and put on the international market up to 15 000 or 20 000 tonnes of first-class tuna. "To do this, though," he added, "they are going to need outside help for a long time to come."

ACADEMIC

Port Victoria is now no longer the sleepy, if charming, colonial town it was just a few years ago. Dr Ferrari was asked if he thought all this scramble for development was worth it. Why worry in paradise?

"For the rich handful, yes, the Seychelles once were a paradise," he said. "For the poor majority, never. Anyhow, that question has become academic. Once we opened the airport we had no choice but to join the race, the rat race if you like. There's no turning back now. The 20th century is finally upon us."

CSO: 5200

FISHERIES RESEARCH IN TERRITORIAL WATERS

Victoria NATION in English 20 Aug 80 p 2

/Text/ The French research vessel, the Coriolis, is presently in Seychelles on a six-week programme of research which will evaluate stocks of fish in Seychelles waters and is a followup of a similar research cruise made by the Coriolis in waters around Mahe, the Amirantes and the outer islands in October 1979. Observers from the Fisheries Division will accompany the vessel and will participate fully in all research activities.

Of total length 37.5 metres and gross tonnage 460 tonnes, Coriolis has two recently renovated laboratories fitted with latest sophisticated acoustic equipment including an echointegrator and computer. The vessel can undertake various methods of fishing. Fishing gear on board includes a 'biukiami' which is a Japanese-designed liftnet, a pelagic trawl which fishes in midwater, a bottom or demersal trawl, and also a deep-water lobster trawl.

A team of scientists from the research institute ORSTOM and headed by Monsieur E. Marchal, joined the vessel in Seychelles and will carry out the program in two phases.

Phase 1

The first involves an acoustic estimation of the pelagic, especially the baitfish resources of the Mahe and Amirantes plateaux. Acoustic fish research is a modern method of fish estimation which is undergoing rapid development. In brief terms, various echosounders are used to detect fish in the path of the vessel. These directions are sorted and analysed by an echo integrator and computer such that the actual quantity of fish passing beneath the vessel can be estimated. Sample trawl hawls are made on important detections and information is obtained on actual species present.

The acoustic techniques gives a good indication of quantities of various pelagic and bait fishes present and is especially relevant in areas where fishing is at an early stage of development and information is not available from other more direct sources.

The research vessel will be closely allied to SOGET and information on baitfish concentrations will be passed immediately to a tuna boat for investigation.

This phase of the programme lasts only 17 days as the equipment has to be dismantled and flown to identical survey being undertaken on the West African coast.

Phase 2

The second phase involves an investigation of the demersel fish stocks on the Plateau. The survey differs from other previous ones in that the investigation will be more broadly massed and involves a study of the sea bottom and its effect upon fish stocks.

Certain fishes are closely associated with the topography of the seabed and also other marine fauna such as invertebrates. The distribution of such fishes would be studied and the effect of disturbing their habitat assessed. An interesting aspect of this research is a survey of deep-water prawn and shrimp stocks.

Most of the trawlable areas of the Seychelles are in waters of depth 35-80 metres and catches of crustaceae at these depths have been found to be negligible. However, it is suspected that an area is available on the east side of the Mahe Plateau of depth 600 metres. On the East African coast such areas have yielded commercial catches of deepwater lobsters and it is hoped that similar catches can be made in our waters.

The programme forms part of the Franco-Seychellois co-operation in the fishing industry.

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BRIEFS

EC FISH POLICIES--Denmark will probably be faced with the problem of having to block the adoption of mutual EC fish policies because there is still no sign of a satisfactory solution to the problem of quotas. Agricultural and Fisheries Minister Poul Dalsager earlier made it clear that Denmark, in any case, would not hesitate to use strong measures if other countries with large fishing interests would not agree to a reasonable arrangement which would also be acceptable to the Danish government. A meeting of fisheries ministers will open in Luxembourg on Monday, which which will be the beginning of a long series of negotiations--but there is no movement with respect to positions. On the contrary, it looks like the Sperling case--despite last week's EC court decision--will again become a Danish/British issue, which could make it difficult to find a solution to the fishing quotas. EC commission experts are now in the process of determining fishing quotas for 1980. The commission feels that based on biologists' warning of declining fish stocks it will be necessary to drastically reduce the maximum quotas, not least with respect to Gadus callarias, Gudus poutassou, pollack and mackerel. Biologists warn that the North Sea cod quota should only be about 200,000 tons, compared to 240-260,000 tons last year. Denmark's position is that last year's quota should be maintained. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 17 Jul 80 p 10]

FAEROES' FIN WHALE BAN--The Faeroese government has informed Danish authorities there will be no fin whaling in Faeroese waters this season. The reason for the ban is that a Faeroese whaler illegally hunted fin whales for three years. The International Whaling Commission, of which Denmark is a member, has issued a zero fin whale quota in the area of the Faeroes and Western Norway the last five years. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 17 Jul 80 p 1]

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Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 130

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NORWAY TO EXPEL FISHING BOATS BREAKING REGULATIONS

LD301555 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Jul 80 p 4

[Rolf L. Larsen report: "Soviet Fishing in Jan Mayen Zone: Norwegian Fishermen Want Concessions in the Barents Sea"]

[Text] "We will demand compensatory concessions for the pollack fishing that Soviet fishing vessels are now undertaking inside the newly established fishing zone around Jan Mayen. But we must first see how much the Russians are fishing before we can demand compensation in the form of capelin and cod in the Barents Sea. This compensation will also cover the pollack fishing that the Soviet Union is undertaking within the Norwegian mainland fishing zone," departmental head Ola Solbjoerg of the Fishing Boat Owners' Association told AFTENPOSTEN.

The Fishing Boat Owners' Association will present this proposal to the Norwegian Fishermen's Association and to the Norwegian delegation which will discuss fishery questions with the Soviet Union in 1981.

Soviet vessels, like those of other nations allowed to fish in the zone around Jan Mayen, are obliged to give the Fisheries Directorate reports of what catches are taken.

"When we know how much pollack the Russians have fished, we will then be able to demand certain compensation in the form of capelin and cod catches in the Barents Sea. We know that the Soviet Union uses large factory ships with a gross tonnage of 1,000 to 1,500 tons during the pollack season, which is now under way in the Jan Mayen zone. They take enormous quantities of pollack, which they grade and freeze on board. In the Soviet Union pollack is used for human consumption, whereas the pollack which the Norwegian vessels catch is primarily used for meal and oil. Research is now going on into the possibility for using pollack for consumption, for example, by drying it, Solbjoerg said.

The coast guard vessel Staalbas is on its way to the newly established Jan Mayen zone to check on the Soviet fishing vessels. "We expect to arrive in the area on Friday morning," Capt Kaare Fuglevik said on board the Staalbas.

The Soviet fishing vessels are lying around 120 nautical miles southwest of Jan Mayen--"we will undertake normal patrol activities in the zone, in the same way as we have patrolled the Norwegian mainland fishing zone in the past. We will not check the whole fleet of 80 vessels, but will make do with spot checks," Fuglevik said.

Fisheries Ministry Director Kjell Ruaskk said that the Soviet fishing fleet off Jan Mayen had not announced in advance that it intended to fish within the Norwegian zone, as it should have done. So far only three Polish, two East German and one Soviet fishing vessel have announced their intention of active fishing within the Jan Mayen zone. "Norway announced the interim regulations for foreigners fishing in the Jan Mayen zone in the middle of June. The Foreign Ministry has received no protests against the regulations from countries that normally fish in the zone," Foreign Ministry press spokesman Geir Grung stated.

However, the Soviet Union announced that it could take up to 3 months for the regulations to be translated into Russian and sent out to the Soviet fishing fleet. Norwegian authorities therefore asked that the Soviet fishing vessels be briefed on the main points in the regulations governing the zone. "If foreign fishing vessels are caught with catches in the Jan Mayen zone without having announced their intention to fish in advance, the coast guard will first give them warnings. In the event of repeated transgression of the regulations, boats will run the risk of being expelled from the zone," Grung said.

CSO: 5200

INDIA AGREES TO HELP PATROL TERRITORIAL WATERS

Victoria NATION in English 9 Sep 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] India has agreed to help Seychelles patrol its vast exclusive economic zone and is also ready to put military training facilities at the disposal of the Republic, particularly in naval matters.

Minister Berlouis, who has a busy programme, said the visit and talks held were a continuation of the cooperation already started between Seychelles and India when President Rene was there in May.

Mr. Berlouis visited three major Indian cities, New Delhi, Bangalore and Bombay.

In New Delhi he had talks on military cooperation with the Indian Minister of State for Defence, Mr. C.P.N. Singh and also visited a military training establishment.

In Bangalore the Defence Minister visited two important factories, one making electronic equipment and the other producing helicopters and other aircraft. He said he was impressed by these two factories and was particularly interested in the wide range of sophisticated equipment they made.

Some of this equipment, mostly for military purposes, is exported to many countries and Indian aircraft are also exported to countries in the region.

In Bombay Minister Berlouis spent some time at India's Western Naval Command, where he met Vice-Admiral Barboza. The Minister was able to inspect Indian warships, many of which are of advanced design. He visited a naval training centre on board a warship, where he saw naval cadets of many nationalities in training.

At Mazagon Dock, where most of India's warships are built, Minister Berlouis saw the detailed construction of a naval ship. The dock, which employs some 10,000 people, also builds oil rigs.

Mr. Berlouis said that whenever he had talks in India, he found that the Indians were as concerned as the Seychellois about the increased militarisation of the Indian Ocean. He said the two countries shared the view that the Indian Ocean must become a zone of peace free of foreign military powers.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

SINO-JAPANESE CONTINENTAL SHELF ISSUE--A top-level Foreign Ministry official disclosed on the evening of 11 August that in connection with the Japan-ROK continental shelf joint development project, the ministry will send a representative to China next month to discuss continental shelf problems between Japan and China. In connection with the Japan-ROK project, China has been protesting to our country that "the unilateral attempt by Japan and South Korea to designate joint development zones is an intrusion on China's sovereignty." The ministry representative will explain Japan's position to the Chinese side. Regarding an article in some newspapers to the effect that "Undersea oilfields in the vicinity of the Senkaku Islands will be jointly developed by Japan and China," the same official denied this, saying that "inasmuch as the Senkaku Islands are historically Japanese territory, it would be impossible for the Japanese Government to propose joint development with China." Meanwhile, a Foreign Ministry source well versed in Chinese affairs observed that "it would be best if the sea area between the Senkaku Islands and China could be jointly developed. This, however, would amount to China's recognition of the Senkaku Islands as Japanese territory and China will not agree to any negotiations on such development." [Text] [OW120523 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 12 Aug 80 Morning Edition p 1]

U.S.-MEXICAN SEA DISPUTE--Mexico City, 18 Aug (XINHUA)--Seventeen U.S. tuna vessels have been made to observe the regulations of the Mexican Government on the operation of foreign fishing vessels in the 200-mile exclusive economic zone since the recent "tuna war" between the two countries, according to a press report here today. The "tuna war" flared up because the United States flouted a Mexican decree safeguarding the 200-mile exclusive economic zone and took retaliative measures against Mexico. The decree, promulgated last January, provides that foreign fishing vessels operating in the exclusive economic zone must have permits from the Mexican Government and that each vessel should pay 1,250 pesos for each operation and 1,300 pesos for every tonne of fish it hauls. The decree came into effect on 7 July. The U.S. Government, which does not recognize the 200 mile exclusive economic zone, retaliated by suspending the import of Mexican tuna. Since then, the Mexican Government has detained and fined those U.S. vessels operating inside the exclusive economic zone without permits. Meanwhile, the Mexican Fishery Department has announced that 73 U.S. fishing vessels were given permission to operate within Mexico's 12-mile territorial waters in the western part of Baja California Peninsula between 11 August 1980 and 31 July 1981 under a Mexican-U.S. convention. [Text] [OW191635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 19 Aug 80]

PDRY-USSR SIGN MEMORANDUM--Brother Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the Political Bureau and minister of fish resources, has described his visit to the USSR as having been successful and fruitful. He said this in a statement to the Aden News Agency (?on his return) to Aden yesterday after a visit of several days at the invitation of Comrade Kamenstev, the Soviet minister of the fish industry. Concluding his statement, Brother Anis Hasan Yaha said that he had signed a memorandum with Comrade Kamentsev setting out the chief principles governing the relations of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of fishing. He also said that during the coming 2 days an executive protocol would be signed on the basis of this memorandum. This would be signed on behalf of Democratic Yemen by Brother 'Abd al-Wahhab Sharaf, deputy minister of fish resources, and on behalf of the USSR by Comrade Gulichenko, deputy fish industry minister of the USSR. [Excerpts] [LD022050 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Sep 80 EA]

PRC-VENEZUELAN FISHING COOPERATION--Taipei, 25 Sep (CNA)--The Lisneros group of Venezuela proposes to cooperate with the Republic of China in deep sea fishing in the 200-mile economic zone of Venezuela, and the Taiwan area deep sea tuna fishing trade association has decided to help promote this cooperation program. Details of the proposal made by the Venezuelan financial group are: 1. The Republic of China is expected to assign six vessels to join the cooperation project. Both parties maintain the right to select and purchase the vessels. 2. The Republic of China should pay U.S. $125 for each ton of fish catch by the six vessels. 3. The fishing vessels of the Republic of China are allowed to enter any harbor in Venezuela. 4. The fish catch should be able to sell in international market as well as markets in Venezuela. 5. The effective period of contract should be no less than 3 years, while no more than 5 years. Extension of the contract can be negotiated before the contract is expired. 6. The vessels assigned under the cooperation agreement should be able to get fuel supply from Venezuela at its domestic fuel price. [Tex] [Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 25 Sep 80 OW]

ROK-FRENCH FISHING ACCORD--Seoul, 20 Sep (HAPTONG)--South Korea and France Friday signed in Paris a fishing agreement enabling Korean fishing vessels to operate within the 200-mile economic zone of French territorial waters, the Foreign Ministry announced the same day. Under the agreement, effective 19 December, Korean fishermen will be allowed an annual catch of 6,900 tons of tuna around New Caledonia, French Polynesia and other French Pacific areas. In return, the South Korean Government will pay the French Government a yearly royalty of 444,500 U.S. dollars, the ministry said. The bilateral agreement will be automatically renewed every year unless one of the signatory governments gives notice for its cancellation, three months before its expiration date. [Text] [SK220149 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0043 GMT 20 Sep 80]

CSO: 5200

ROK-JAPAN FISHERY MEETING OPENS IN SEOUL

SK290149 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0122 GMT 29 Aug 80

[Text] Seoul, 29 Aug (HAPTONG)--South Korea and Japan today opened their top fishery officials meeting in Seoul to solve disputes over the operation of Korean fishing vessels off Hokkaido. The two-day Seoul meeting was attended by a six-man Korean team led by Director Kim Chong-su of the Korea National Fisheries Administration (NFA) and the same-number Japanese delegation headed by Director Nobuo Imamura of the Japanese Fishery Agency. This was the second meeting of Korean and Japanese top fishery officials this year after the first one in Seoul early this year. Since the first top-ranking fishery officials meeting early this year, the two countries had seven rounds of their working-level fishery officials meetings in Seoul and Tokyo.

At the Seoul meeting today and Saturday, both sides will work out a measure designed to guarantee the safe operations of Korean and Japanese fishing vessels in the waters off the two countries by maintaining effective fishery resources control and fishing order on a reciprocal basis, informed sources here said. The two sides will also negotiate the number and operation period of Korean trawlers and Japanese fishing vessels to be permitted for fishing off Hokkaido and Cheju Island of South Korea, respectively, the sources added.

CSO: 5200

INDONESIA SAYS SINGAPORE'S TERRITORIAL LIMITS 'NORMAL'

BK180700 Jakarta OANA in English 0612 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Jakarta, 18 Sep (OANA/ANTARA)--The Indonesian Foreign Ministry here termed "normal" Singapore's plan to announce a 12-mile territorial water and a 200-mile exclusive economic zone.

Chief of the ministry's Subdirectorate for International Agreements, Nugroho Wismomurti, told reporters Wednesday that the plan is something normal as the international sea law conference is expected to approve a new law of the seas soon in which stipulations concerning territorial waters and exclusive economic zones would be set down.

Nugroho said, however, that his statement has to be considered provisional because what had been announced by Singapore was only a plan. The exact boundaries of the waters and zone to be actually claimed by that island republic is still unknown.

The ministry is at present requesting confirmation on the news from the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore.

The Foreign Ministry welcomed the statement of its Singapore counterpart which announced that Singapore would be willing to discuss overlapping claims with her neighbors in accordance with international laws.

In 1973, Indonesia and Singapore reached agreement on the sea boundaries of the two countries along the main Malacca Strait and the Singapore Straits to the length of 24 sea miles, Nugroho said, so that what still remains to be determined now is only a much shorter line between the two countries to the east and west of the already agreed boundary, he added.

He commented that all the ASEAN states now appeared to have adopted the same policy as Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Indonesia had previously also announced the 200 mile exclusive economic zone claim.

Indonesia so far had completed negotiations with neighboring countries concerning her continental shelf boundaries.

There are still snags only with Vietnam relating to continental shelf delimitation along the South China Sea. Several rounds of negotiations had taken place with this country and further discussion were slated to take place in the future, Nugroho said.

Indonesia continues to seek for friendly solution to any problems that may arise, he said.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

JAPAN-AUSTRALIA TALKS SUSPENDED--Sydney, 8 Aug KYODO--Japan and Australia suspended negotiations Friday for renewal of the present agreement on Japanese tuna fishing operations in waters off Australia which is due to expire at the end of October. They agreed to resume the talks at a suitable time in September in Canberra. At the negotiations, started 29 July, Australia revealed it wanted to ban fishing operations by foreign ships in waters off the Great Barrier Reef northeast of the country which has been set aside as a possible site for a sea park. It also proposed a ban on commercial longline catching of tuna off the coast of Cairns in Queensland State from November to protect sports fishing and a ban on tuna fishing off the coast of Arnhem Land, near Darwin, in northern Australia. Japan said it could not agree to the proposals made by Australia and also its plan to compute the fishery fee on a lump sum formula. During the negotiations, Australia revealed it wanted some of the tuna caught by the Japanese fishing boats processed in Australia and proposed a joint venture for this purpose. The Japanese negotiators said, however, this is a matter to be negotiated on a private level. [Text] [OW090022 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 9 Aug 80]

CSO: 5200

LOCAL FISHERMEN FAIL TO EXPLOIT ANDAMAN WEALTH

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 14 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Mihir Mukherjee: "Andamans' Marine Wealth Unexploited"]

[Text] Scattered in the vast stretches of the Bay of Bengal more than 500 islands and islets of the Andaman and Nicobar territory provide 100,000 square kilometres of fishing grounds. According to conservative estimates the annual catch from this zone can easily be raised to one million tonnes. There are excellent grounds for Tuna fishing around the Great Nicobar Island from where 50,000 tonnes of catch can be lifted in a year. The annual production in the mainland both from the east and west coast is only 1.5 million tonnes.

But such vast sea wealth in the territory goes unexploited. There are about 1,000 fishermen, most of whom have migrated from the mainland, to the Andamans. But they have limited resources. With their small country boats they can barely go out to the sea up to the maximum limit of 25 miles at the best of weather. The local fishermen find it hard even to meet the daily requirement of 5,000 kg of fish at Port Blair.

It is common knowledge that while little efforts are made to exploit the sea wealth, fishing trawlers from Japan, South Korea, Thailand and Indonesia poach regularly in the territorial waters of the islands.

That no serious efforts had been made in the past to develop fishing industry in the islands is understood by the fact that it was only in 1975 that a directorate of fisheries was set up at Port Blair. Prior to that the fisheries department was looked after by a police officer. So far the directorate has been able to achieve very little for developing fishing industry. No step was taken to conserve underwater resources. It is only recently that a ban has been imposed on lifting of corals.

The Union Ministry of Agriculture had set up an expert committee in 1976 to examine the prospects of developing a fishing industry in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. On the basis of the observations of the committee

the Fisheries Directorate in the island prepared a feasibility report in May 1980. The report has recommended setting up a Fish Corporation in the territory. It is expected that the steps will be taken soon to set up the Corporation at Campbell Bay.

It has been proposed that the Corporation will go in for joint ventures with foreign countries, which have a very developed fishing industry. About 12 trawlers will be procured for tuna fishing. The catch will be mainly exported, about 1,000 people will be employed by the Corporation.

The directorate has a scheme for settlement of fishermen, who have migrated from Andhra and Tamil Nadu. There is a programme to give 9-month training to local people on mechanized fishing at the institute set up in 1977. The scheme also includes supply of mechanized boats to fishermen. So far 75 fishermen families had been settled at Hopetown in South Andaman. They have been provided with boats, nets and other fishing gear at subsidized rates.

Already the Fisheries directorate has taken up in hand a brackish water culture of prawns, mussle, oysters and milk fish at Teylarabad, four km from Fort Blair.

Under the food-for-work programme 90 ponds have been dug in the islands which will be utilized both as water reservoir and for fresh water pisiculture. Private fishermen are being supplied with fingerlinks at cost price.

There are plans to set up a unit for extraction of shark liver oil at Phoenix Bay and a boat building yard at the South Andamans in the current plan. The directorate has taken up a programme for marketing in the islands. A modern fish stall is now under construction at Port Blair.

CSO: 5200

NEIGHBORS SAID TO PLAN DRILLING IN INDIA'S EEZ

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 9 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] THERE were some indications that the Governments of Bangladesh and Burma had negotiations with foreign companies for undertaking oil exploration in parts of the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman sea which could be within India's Exclusive Economic Zone, the Rajya Sabha was informed on Friday reports PTI.

Mr P V Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs, told Syed Shahabuddin in a written reply that views of the Government of India were conveyed to the Bangladesh Government and the Ashland Company which was awarded letters of intent by the Government of Bangladesh in October 1974 for off-shore exploration in an area of the continental shelf and falling within the area where the maritime boundary between India and Bangladesh had still to be finalised.

Mr Rao said since the maritime boundary in these areas was still under negotiation, the Government of India had also asked these countries to desist from further exploration in the area.

According to the latest available information, no such exploration activities were taking place at the present time, Mr Rao added.

KATCHCHATIVU RIGHTS

Indian fishermen no longer have any fishing rights in Sri Lanka's waters off Katchchativu, Mr P V Narasimha Rao said.

The Minister told Mr N P Nanda in a written reply that in terms of the Indo-Sri Lanka maritime boundary agreements of 1974 and 1976, India and Sri Lanka exercise exclusive economic rights within their respective economic zones, which were determined with a view to provide equitable fishing rights to both sides.

Mr Rao replied in the affirmative to another question by the member whether Government was aware of the press reports regarding the difficulties being experienced by the fishermen in this island with regard to their fishing operations.

"We have informed our fishermen of the correct position and have advised them to limit their fishing operations to the Indian Economic Zone," he said.

"Steps have also been taken to prevent encroachments into our economic zone," he added.

CSO: 5200

INTEREST IN DEEP SEA NICKEL MINING DISCUSSED

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 8 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said Monday afternoon that Indonesia will make efforts to follow the two positions put forth in the Ocean Laws Conference on deep sea mining.

Speaking with the press on Monday at the Pejambon Department of Foreign Affairs, Kusumaatmadja said the problems are of great importance for Indonesia because Indonesia, Canada, and several African nations do on-shore nickel mining.

Together with Canada, who some time ago sent a delegation to Indonesia in order to unify their views about deep sea mining, and the African states referred to above, Indonesia will make efforts to keep the basic or the minimum production of deep sea mining at a level that will not be detrimental to the nations who do on-shore nickel mining and its development. The two positions of the Law of the Sea Conference (maintaining a minimum, and not exceeding a maximum production) in deep sea mining, fluctuate between 2 and 3 percent of the total nickel consumption per annum. Mochtar said that hopefully these two positions can be maintained, which as of now have not yet been reached.

From Indonesia's interests, said Mochtar, the conference dealt with almost all the problems that have implications for Indonesia. He hopes that up-coming conference can resolve some of the remaining ones, primarily the basic deep sea mining issues.

Mochtar will attend the Third Law of the Sea Conference after attending the Special Conference about Palestine in New York on 20 July. Before going to New York, he will pay a return visit to Czechoslovakia and Poland. In 1979, their mininster of foreign affairs paid a visit to Indonesia. Mochtar will also spend one day in Austria, in response to an invitation from a colleague.

0699
CSO: 5200

JOINT FISHING VENTURES NEARLY DOUBLE IN YEAR

Wellington EVENING POST in English 21 Aug 80 p 8

[Text] New Zealand's joint venture fishing activity has almost doubled in the past year, Parliament was told.

In the last (1978-79) year, co-operative ventures were confined to the squid fishery where 60 "jigging" vessels were engaged, according to the annual report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, tabled in the House yesterday.

"However, in 1979-80 co-operative ventures rapidly increased and branched into other fisheries including the purse-seine skipjack fishery and the long-line fishery for southern blue-fin tuna.

The co-operative ventures in March were 26 trawlers, 80 squid jiggers, nine purse-seiners, two bottom long-liners and two tuna long-liners, a total of 119 fishing vessels over and above the domestic fleet.

The report said that there were relatively few infringements within the 200-mile economic zone over the past two years, mainly because the enforcement regime insisted on compulsory port calls, supervision of trans-shipments, and vessel position reports.

CSO: 5200

LOCAL, FOREIGN FISHING BOATS, CATCHES TO BE MONITORED

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 28 Aug 80 p 8

/Report by HERALD marine reporter/

/Text/ The Fisheries Control Centre, which monitors foreign fishing boats, will have a new role--checking local boats and catches as well.

Last year, for the first time, local and joint-venture fishing boats caught more fish than foreign licensed vessels.

This major development (the combined local and joint-venture catch was about 20,000 tonnes greater than the foreign catch of 85,396 tonnes) indicates the new importance of local fishing.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries sees greater local controls as a necessary development to cope with increasing pressures on fish resources from the fast-developing local fishing fleet.

The Wellington control centre was initially set up to police foreign fishing boats in the New Zealand 200-mile zone, but the ministry says it will also have to monitor local catches in an increasing number of controlled fishing grounds.

Diminish

In its annual report the ministry points out that local and joint-venture fleets are capable of taking the total allowable catch in a substantial part of the zone and, in some areas, of exceeding it.

As the domestic fleet continues to expand, allocations to the foreign licensed fleet will diminish.

In order to get the best sustainable yield out of the zone, it will be necessary to learn more about the resource and implement more controls of specific fisheries, particularly to protect continental shelf species and stocks only able to be caught in certain areas during spawning.

The ministry has already done this with hake and silver warehou in the South Island.

Criticism

This will mean quotas in certain fisheries and fishermen will have to report catch details to the control centre.

These controls should result in an more even spread of fishing effort throughout the zone and over a greater variety of species, the ministry says.

The control centre already has a sophisticated data log-

ging system which supplies vital catch information to the ministry's management and research divisions.

Fisheries scientists have been able to learn more about fish and fish yields through the information from foreign fishing boats.

Local fishermen are already obliged to furnish catch returns, but this is done on a port-to-port basis and there has been frequent criticism in the past about the accuracy of the reports.

Foreign boats are subject to more detailed reporting procedures which indicate their daily movements and catches.

Problems

In its annual report the ministry says there is still scope for development in the New Zealand zone, particularly in the south of the South Island. But the economics of fishing these frequently turbulent waters needs assessment.

Increasing attention is being given to the need to "fish across the ecosystem" — spreading the catch across a variety of species rather than concentrating on a few.

It is recognised that fishing one species must affect other fish which feed on it. The ministry's research division is likely to be involved in more studies of this problem.

Only about one-third of the fish in the New Zealand zone is able to be caught readily using existing techniques and this may present peculiar problems in achieving a desirable balanced total catch.

The country's inshore finfishing fleet landed about 100,000 tonnes last year. The foreign fleet was allocated 169,200 tonnes, but caught only 85,396 tonnes.

The total catch by all fishermen has actually declined since the 200-mile zone was declared.

The combined catch of the foreign nations was 311,515 tonnes in 1977. The ministry has not given any reasons for this, other than saying the foreign countries stepped up their efforts immediately before the zone came into being.

The ministry also felt it prudent to take a conservative line when making foreign allocations, in the interests of conservation.

CSO: 5200

HAURAKI GULF SNAPPER FISHING TO BE RESTRICTED

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 1 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

Commercial fishing for snapper in the Hauraki Gulf will be restricted.

Regulations making the gulf a controlled fishery are expected to be introduced within two months.

The Minister of Agriculturt and Fisheries, Mr MacIntyre, on Saturday attended a special meeting of the Hauraki Gulf snapper advisory committee at which greater controls were called for.

Mr MacIntyre is likely to present the recommendations to the Cabinet within two weeks.

The moves, which are supported by fishermen, require amendments to legislation and will result in snapper fishing becoming controlled in a similar way to rock lobsters and scallops.

The precise nature of the controls has not been spelt out but is likely to result in some adjustment to fishing zones, a change in the snapper quota and restrictions on fishing effort.

The moves have been brought about by a big increase in the number of Auckland-registered boats.

The fleet has doubled in the past nine years but two-thirds of the boat owners cannot make a full-time living out of the gulf.

The ministry's Auckland fisheries' management officer, Mr R. O. Boyd, says 685 fishing boats are registered in Auckland and the total snapper catch from the gulf may be as little as 2600 tonnes.

"We do not know the exact catch because the present method of recording catches is inadequate," Mr Boyd said.

"If it is as low as 1600 tonnes then we are presented with a grim situation."

(The present annual quota of 3500 tonnes for the central gulf is likely to be changed to a total quota for all areas and including all types of fishing boats, of 3800 tonnes.)

Mr Boyd said the greatest growth in the fleet has been with small trailer-borne boats.

He estimated that 500 boats were under nine metres in length and many owners had an income of less than $5000 a year.

CSO: 5200

NAVY MINISTER CONFIRMS ACCEPTANCE OF 12-MILE TERRITORIAL LIMIT

Minister's Statement

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Brasilia--Minister of Navy Maximiano Fonseca said yesterday, after the solemn ceremonies held to commemorate Soldier's Day, that the Brazilian maritime territorial limit should be at 12 miles, but that sovereignty over the economic zone may exceed 200 miles. According to the navy minister, the meetings on the Law of the Sea are redefining the concept of the continental shelf and the practical consequence of this will be the expansion of the economic zone.

In the view of Maximiano Fonseca, "the important thing will be to guarantee Brazil's possession of the maritime wealth."

Once again the navy minister noted that no formal defense pact for the South Atlantic will be signed because the navies of Brazil and Argentina are small, but he did not overlook the importance of the naval forces of the two countries in patrolling this area, making operations in which marines are landed in both countries and establishing ever-closer relations.

Treaty on Law of the Sea

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 27 Aug 80 p 5

[Article by Janos Lengyel: "Treaty on Law of the Sea Will Be Drafted in Portuguese As Well"]

[Text] Geneva--Thanks to the proposal of seven delegations making up the "Portuguese-speaking group," the draft of the treaty on the Law of the Sea will be the first United Nations agreement to be drafted in the official languages as well as that spoken in Brazil, Portugal, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe, a community with a total of about 200 million inhabitants.

The head of the Brazilian delegation to the conference on the Law of the Sea, Ambassador Carlos Calero Rodriguez, noted this fact "with great satisfaction," stressing that some details of the proposal are still incomplete.

Analyzing the method of adopting decisions in the council of the body to be created to establish limits for the exploitation of maritime resources and the national jurisdictions over economic zones up to 200 miles, Calero Rodriguez admitted that a compromise plan might make the paragraph "acceptable," despite some imperfections and shortcomings in its drafting.

In his view, "there are positive aspects which provide guarantees safeguarding all the interests which might be affected by submarine mining and safeguarding the principles of equality and sovereignty for the states, giving all members of the council the same rights and therefore the same responsibilities."

Noting the progress made in the changes proposed in connection with submarine prospecting and exploration, the ambassador reiterated the great importance the Brazilian government attributes to adequate safeguards of the interests of the coastal countries in the maritime areas under their jurisdiction.

"It would be useful to reiterate in the future agreement, in most explicit fashion," he added, "that utilizing the areas beyond the 12-mile limit to the detriment of the security of the coastal country is prohibited."

Calero Rodriguez also asked for the simplification of the first paragraph of Article 60 of the future treaty, "such as to make the exclusive rights of the coastal country over all types of artificial islands, installations and structures, without exception, perfectly clear." He suggested further a clearer wording of Article 58 "so that it will not be interpreted as allowing the holding of military exercises by foreign vessels without notification and the express authorization of the coastal nations."

Regretting that it has not been possible to discuss all the questions in the various sectors and in all their details, the head of the Brazilian delegation said he was content with the possibility of reopening the discussions at a suitable time.

This was the seventh and last informal conference on the Law of the Sea, for the purpose of completing the final draft for the international convention to be approved in March or April of 1981. At that time, the details which have not yet been defined will also be discussed in order to establish the definitive text, on a substantial part of which the 152 delegations participating in the conference have already reached a consensus.

Report to Deputies

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Aug 80 p 3

[Text] Brasilia--Minister of Foreign Affairs Saraiva Guerreiro, in response to a request from parliamentarians, will appear before a plenary session of the Chamber of Deputies on 8 September to clarify Brazil's position on the question of the Law of the Sea, which is being discussed in Geneva at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, which ends this month.

The decision of the Brazilian government to accept the international consensus calling for reduction of the 200-mile limit to 12 to delimit the sovereign area in territorial waters, with the maintenance of an economic zone of 188 miles, led to protests from some deputies because of the fact that the legislature was not consulted in advance.

In President Medici's time, the congress approved a decree establishing a 200-mile limit for Brazil's territorial seas.

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, who is an expert in the matter, preferred to await the results of the seventh and eighth conferences on the Law of the Sea, which will produce the final draft for the international convention, before setting the date for his appearance before the congress.

5157
CSO: 5200

MINISTER COMMENTS ON ANTICLANDESTINE FISHING BILL

Nouakchott CHAAB in French 15 Aug 80 pp 3, 8

[Interview with Minister of Fishing and Maritime Economy Soumare Oumar, by M.O.J.--date and place not given]

[Text] Clandestine fishing has always been detrimental to the fishing sector.

In fact, systematic pillaging of our fish resources by foreign ship owners often took place with total impunity.

The fishing and merchant marine code was ridiculous from the outset, and was never a deterrent.

To relieve this situation, the council of ministers, at its last meeting, approved a bill aimed at strengthening the sanctions provided for the suppression of clandestine fishing.

Henceforth, Mauritania will confiscate for its own use any pirate fishing boat taken in its territorial waters.

Both the meaning and the scope of this important measure are confirmed in this interview with Mr Soumare Oumar, Minister of Fishing and Maritime Economy.

[Question] The Council of Ministers has just approved a bill aimed at strengthening the methods for controlling clandestine fishing by considerably increasing the sanctions. Mr Minister, what is the meaning and scope of this measure?

[Answer] This bill modifies Law 78,043 regarding the merchant marine and fishing.

It is aimed at strengthening the sanctions provided for checking foreign owners who are pillaging Mauritania's fish resources. There was a series of sanctions provided by a law dating from 1962. The penalties provided were absurd, since they were in no way persuasive.

The fishing and merchant marine code raised these penalties up to 2/3 of the price of the boats and confiscation of fishing equipment and cargoes.

The new provision that has just been introduced hits the clandestine fisherman where it hurts most, that is, confiscation of his boat for use by the Mauritanian government. It is also aimed at simplifying some procedures which were the principal weakness of the modified decree, a weakness that the ship owners have always known how to exploit.

Therefore, this means that this new measure simplifies considerably the procedures and strengthens the penalties. From now on, confiscation of a boat taken in the act of unauthorized fishing will take place by means of a single decision by the Mauritanian government.

Furthermore, the strengthening of methods for suppressing pirate fishing more effectively combats the big ship owners who until now refused to cooperate with the fishing policy of our country and who, through illegal fishing, offer unfair competition to both our nationals and to the partners with whom we are associated.

Some countries have established a national fleet through confiscation of pirate fishing boats, but for ourselves, our main objective is to protect our national resources against the systematic pillaging.

[Question] Perhaps because of a lack of resources, the Mauritanian government has, until now, been rather complacent with regard to clandestine fisherman, which has caused inordinate pillaging of our coastal waters. Is the measure passed by the council of ministers also aimed at increasing surveillance of our waters?

[Answer] The measure passed by the council of ministers is a measure enacted within the area of the law. It is obvious that it can only be effective if consecutive measures are mobilized to provide the navy with suitable means for protecting our waters which are nearly 1,000 km long covering an exclusive economic zone of 200 miles. As for the complacence of the government toward pirate fishing, I must say that since the implementation of the last fishing code, it was mainly through the complexity of our procedures, but also through the obliviousness and the susceptibility of our adminsitrations that the foreign ship owners were able to pillage our waters with total impunity. We hope that the new regulatory measures that have been passed, as well as the steps that will be taken to mobilize new resources, to suppress the complex networks woven by foreign ship owners will make it possible to check, once and for all, this evil that is eating away an essential sector of our economy.

[Question] Mr Minister, what are the penalties for trawlers who unlawfully fish in our waters?

[Answer] According to the promulgation of Law 78,043, with regard to the fishing code, this fine was set mainly on the basis of indexed tonnage of the boat and on its characteristics. Therefore, it varied from 3 million to 200 million Ouguiya.

These fines represented up to 2/3 of the price of the boat.

The main fault of this law is, as I have already said, in the area of procedures. From now on, the procedure will be simple. Mauritania will confiscate for its own use any pirate fishing boat taken in its territorial waters.

[Question] Beginning on what date will the government implement this important measure?

[Answer] This law which was adopted by the CMSN will be applied from now on. Our country, being respectful of international customs, in spite of its indignation toward this pirate fishing, cannot make this decision retroactive.

Cases being heard at the present time will be judged according to former regulations, that is, principally, Article 206 of Law 78,043.

[Question] Mr Minister, our country decided to discontinue the licensing system and to establish a policy of creating semi-public companies. Two years later, can it be said that the implementation of this policy has contributed to the recovery of the sector?

[Answer] It should be stressed, that the policy of encouraging semi-public companies, in spite of the fact that on the level of public opinion as well as on the practical level it was the most important element of the new policy, constituted only one aspect of the policy established by our national leadership. For us, the essential part of that policy is the absolute priority given to the establishment of small-scale national shipping.

To return to the policy of encouraging semi-public companies, it must be said that first of all, the policy is aimed at promoting partnerships between Mauritanian nationals and partners with fishing technology, and secondly, at supplying industries on land that have existed for many years on our soil, and that have proven to be simply window-dressing to promote the pillaging of our waters by foreign ship owners who had never agreed to supply these industries.

Our policy was to integrate these industries with Mauritanian industries in order to insure their reorientation toward our national development objectives.

The practice has revealed that if our nationals do not cooperate effectively, the policy of semi-public companies could be as harmful and dangerous for our resources as the licensing policy.

In fact, for it to succeed, Mauritanians must cooperate and must refuse to be simply agents in the service of shippers seeking to make a profit from our fishing resources. To answer your question, we believe that it is too soon to evaluate the results of this policy, which furthermore, is composed of several planks that cannot be achieved in a single day.

In fact, it includes several aspects, in particular, the completion of receiving infrastructures for the boats, creation of protected areas for the small-scale fishermen, organization and control of marketing circuits and accumulation of the basic technology required for control of this sector by our nationals.

Therefore, we must realize that the achievement of all of these elements is a long-term project.

[Question] For some time, there has been talk of a possible return to the policy of fishing licenses. What is this all about, Mr Minister?

[Answer] I would like to be very definite on this subject. There is no question of returning to the licensing policy. I believe that the source of these rumors is the government's decision to sell the remaining stock of our deep-sea and shellfish potential for the current year.

Why is there a remaining stock, this should be explained....We have a certain number of long-term commitments, which, if they were carried out, would be enough to process our deep-sea and shellfish potential.

However, in the short term, current or foreseeable fishing operations do not exhaust our optimum quantity level, which is what we meant when we said that there is a difference between our long-term and short-term commitments.

This explains our decision to sell the stock of fish which would die naturally. We are even more determined to sell this available stock since our country is experiencing economic difficulties and needs resources to meet its demands.

Besides, I think that we should debunk this word "license." On the physical level, the license is a paper authorizing a foreign boat to fish in our waters, if it is a boat fishing for a semi-public company.

[Question] The creation of a national shipping industry and the development of small-scale fishing constitute two broad objectives of the ministry. What has been done toward accomplishment of these basic objectives?

[Answer] Actually, the main element of our policy is the priority for small-scale fishing. I must say that on the practical level, it is a policy of encouraging semi-public companies that have taken the lead.

The reason for this is, first of all, that the initiative belongs to national companies connected with foreign shippers who have subjected the still small department to perpetual harassment, and secondly, the lack of an adequate staffing structure for small-scale shipping other than the ministry. Considering its administrative character, the ministry cannot really insure the dynamic stimulation of this sector.

In spite of everything, during the last few months, a program for getting small-scale fishing on its feet again has been developed by the department, and implementation has begun. Essentially, it includes the implementation of already existing measures, opening up the small-scale fishing project financed by Japan, and the transformation of groups into cooperatives.

In this connection, we believe in the creation of an autonomous administrative structure which will be responsible for staffing small-scale fisheries and channeling government support to this sector.

This is all the more important to us since we believe that the establishment of a truly national shipping industry can only be accomplished through a small-scale fishing industry.

The complexity of managing industrial fishing equipment makes it advisable for us to proceed with great care.

9174
CSO: 4400

ZAMBIA SEEKS RELEASE OF FISHERMEN JAILED IN ZIMBABWE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Sep 80 p 1

[Text]

By Times Reporter

THE Ministry of Foreign Affairs is still negotiating for the release of 17 Zambian fishermen jailed in Zimbabwe in May, a spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday.

He said the ministry's permanent secretary, Mr Peter Kasanda, was in Salisbury to discuss the matter with government officials there.

"The matter is still being discussed at high level and a statement will be made in due course," he said.

Twenty Zambians were arrested by Zimbabwe security forces in May for allegedly fishing on the Zimbabwean side of the Zambezi river at Chirundu.

Commenting on the incident then, the ministry spokesman said the Party and its Government would not protect any Zambian violating the territorial integrity of neighbouring states.

The spokesman emphasised the need for all Zambians to respect the laws of Zimbabwe.

Seventeen of the 27 Zambians pleaded guilty to fishing 3,791 kilo of fish in three days when they were convicted in a Karoi magistrates court under the Parks Wildlife Act in Zimbabwe.

Of the 17 men, Rapson Kaponya and Mathew Mafungautsi were jailed for 21 months on two counts and were ordered to pay between them K5,400 to the state while a 12-month jail term imposed on George Leonard Jeffreys, 80, was suspended for five years because of his age.

Eight of the accused were sentenced to 15 months of which three months were suspended. They are Rupenga Lanas, Laxwell Shiri, Phineas Chimuka, Bornwell Moyi, Stephen Kapini, George Tembo, Watson Janana and Vincent Peter.

Seven others were sentenced to 12 months each but had three months suspended. They are Berman Jeffreys, Samson Pongo, Wilson Kamwata, Mabvuto Daga, Mathew Katobola, Bernard Tembo and John Lupanda.

The magistrate, Mr G. Romilly, ordered Daga, Katobola, Tembo and Lupanda to pay K182 collectively

CSO: 4420

NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION INDISPENSABLE TO RATIONALIZE FISHING

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 2-3 Aug 80 p 7

[Final article in a series by Sophie Chegaray: "What Future Is There for Ivorian Fishing?"]

> [Text] What is the future of fishing in the developing countries? And upon what does the future depend? Alain Fonteneau, researches for ORSTOM [Overseas Scientific and Technical Research Office] discloses his point of view:
>
> Closing its borders without exploiting the resources of the economic zone, means the fish capital will be unproductive; on the economic plan it is sheer nonsense.
>
> On the other hand, excessive fishing endangers the economic potential, possibly in an irreversible manner.
>
> Therefore, what position must be adopted by the developing countries in the exploitation of their halieutic resources? Only one orientation can be kept in mind: inter-regional cooperation between the North and the South which would allow the developing countries to take advantage of the industrial countries' technology. But this scenario constitutes a very difficult road to pursue....

Establishing exclusive economic zones entails a new responsibility in the future for the riparian countries to manage the resources to serve the best interests of the population, while preserving these resources for the generations to come.

A balance must, therefore, be established between the fishing effort (a comprehensive number of fishing flotillas) and the exploitation of the stock, in order to attain at the same time a profitable income and

the preservation of the resources. Some developing countries in their exclusive economic zone, in order to protect themselves from foreign plundering, could be tempted to isolate themselves completely within their frontiers and refuse to cooperate, without the financial or technical capability to exploit their resources. Adopting this attitude certainly preserves their "fish" capital, but it remains unprofitable for the present generations.

On the other hand excessive fishing could engender enormous dangers; it often associated with the capture of young and small fish and can lead to the total disappearance, some times irreversible, of the local stock. This type of over-exploitation results in the collapse of the local fisheries, while the industrial flotillas start off to exploit new stocks, leaving behind them, with impunity, a catastrophic situation on the economic and biological plane.

According to Fonteneau, these disasters are of diverse origin:

--the lack of fishing statistics: if the North country, or those of the South refuse, or are technically unable to furnish detailed fishing statistics management of the stocks is impossible.

--the lack of scientific and economic expertise which would make it possible to define rational strategies for exploitation: at the present time only the North countries have this expertise. The training of young research workers in the South in this very difficult discipline is a long and exacting task requiring strict scientific cooperation, without which rational management of the resources is impossible.

In addition, halieutic research is a very costly discipline which many developing countries will find difficult to finance at a level where it would become effective.

--the complexities of the scientific problem: the instability of the stocks is in particular a problem not too well known by the scientists. It translates itself into the brutal collapse of a resource, resulting, it would seem, from the variability of the environment. Moreover, the interactions between species exploited simultaneously in the same environment remain widely unforeseeable.

The result is that any exploitation strategy is uncertain risk: it will remain difficult to calculate for a long time even in the developed countries which have at their disposal considerable halieutic research potentials.

--lack of means to control management measures: this control is generally complex and costly to organize. It could also cost much more than fishing would yield to the country! On the other hand, the potential of a modern industrial fishing flotilla is such that these flotillas are capable of exterminating a resource if its activities are not controlled.

--the absence of a national-level fishing policy leads more often than not to the domination by private interests and to short-term interests (for instance, those of the producer) which are quite frequently antagonistic to collective and long-term interests. As an example, a producer could very well be interested in appropriating the maximum in a stock of fish, even at the risk of dangerously over-exploiting it, in order to rapidly amortize his capital and reap the best profit possible. Collective interest will insure a balanced and prolonged exploitation of the resource.

--the absence of regional agreements in the matter of fishing can lead finally to over-exploitation or extermination of a migrating stock, for instance when the juveniles are concentrated and over-exploited in an economic zone in one country alone."

A Very Difficult Road To Pursue

In all the cases of anarchic fishing, the catches decline, the profits are nil for the collectivity; sometimes the fisheries must even be subsidized by the state in order for them to continue their activities and to maintain a minimum of provisioning for the markets. In addition this scarcity causes a rocketing increase in sale prices, disastrous for the consumer and for the national economies.

Then, what is the solution?

According to Fonteneau, only strong inter-regional North and South cooperation can permit a rational management of the halieutic resources. In his opinion, it is important that "the North" countries invest in the countries of the South to create a modern productive tool (flotillas, ports, refrigeration) at the same time adapted to fishing traditions, and effective, and the crews of the riparian countries then be progressively trained in the new tools of production.

Close cooperation must exist on the scientific level: all the riparian and foreign countries must provide precise fishing statistics, which are the base for management of the stocks. Research workers in halieutics will be structured and trained progressively in the complex discipline of stock management, research thus being equipped with competent research workers, becomes effective. Financing of the research is then assured through its redistribution of a certain percentage of the profits accrued from fishing, for instance from the value of the fishing licenses issued to foreign ships.

Regional agreements between the riparian countries are established in regard to the identity of the existing stocks and their migrations, determined by the scientists. They will adopt a common exploitation policy.

Controls of the sea, frequently very costly and needing very sophisticated technologies are also conducted under very close North-South cooperation. They are optimized in such a manner as to permit an effective dissuasion at the smallest cost.

An optimistic scenario, it is unfortunately the most difficult road to pursue; in fact it is a veritable clock mechanism, where not even one part can be faulty.

"This rational management of the halieutic resources, indispensable to the harmonious development of the developing countries, will be a challenge addressed to the political personalities in the end of the 20th century whether they belong to developed countries or those being developed.

Only a strict fishing policy, involving close North-South cooperation, at all levels--political, industrial and scientific--will permit them to meet this challenge successfully."

7993
CSO: 5200

DELIMITATION OF MARITIME BOUNDARIES TO BE ANNOUNCED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 3 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

[Text] The island of Mauritius will soon announce to the rest of the world what it regards as the boundaries of its maritime empire. In fact, before the end of the year, it will publish a detailed map showing these frontiers, one of the goals of this procedure being "to allow the government to file official protests with the foreign governments whenever vessels flying their national flags fish in our maritime zones illegally," the minister of information stated in a communique dated 2 July.

It is surprising, however, that the Mauritian government has not yet provided the means for the surveillance it intends to exercise over a maritime territory with truly continental dimensions, by equipping itself, like the Seychelles for example, with light reconnaissance planes and fast, armed patrol boats.

The government turned to a British specialist, Cdr Peter Brian Beazley, adviser to the British government on the technical aspects of maritime boundary delimitation, for the drafting of the Mauritian maritime map (Mauritius Maritime Boundary). Commander Beazley is expected to arrive in Mauritius today.

He will spend 2 weeks in the country to carry out his task, which includes, among other things, a study of a number of maps already drafted to delimit the exclusive 200-mile economic zone. Commander Beazley will make suggestions for the improvement of these maps and in this connection will hold talks with a number of high officials at the Ministries of Fisheries and Economic Planning and government legal experts.

Commander Beazley is a fellow of the Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors in London and works for the Department of Hydrography at the British Ministry of Defense. He is also a member of the London Hydrographic Society.

Apart from Commander Beazley's visit, LE MAURICIEN learned yesterday that negotiations between the governments of Mauritius and the Seychelles will

soon be held in Port Louis on the subject of problems on the maritime boundary issue common to the two countries.

Minister of Fisheries Iswardeo Seetaram told us yesterday that the Mauritian government's delay in deciding to publish a map delimiting its maritime territorial heritage "is explained by the fact that it took 18 months of negotiation with the French government on the Tromelin issue to get that island included in the Mauritian state."

Mr Seetaram gave no details on the subject, but it was seen that the minister believes that the French government has agreed to the inclusion of Tromelin in the Mauritian state, which is entirely absurd insofar as Tromelin is now a territory included under French law in the French state, and the government of France (and even the president of that country) has no authority to surrender the sovereignty of the French state to a foreign nation without the agreement of the French parliament. This is what certain French jurists maintain.

On the other hand, where the Chagos Islands are concerned, it is now certain that the government has included this archipelago in the Fisheries Act, 1980, by virtue of which it claims control over all fishing activities there and this territory is henceforth officially recognized by the Port Louis authorities as being British. Despite the statements by Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the Mauritian prime minister, there is no existing document in which Great Britain has granted economic rights to the Chagos Islands and the surrounding seas within the 200-mile economic zone to Mauritius. Even if such a verbal agreement did exist between the prime minister and former British Prime Minister Harold Wilson on this subject, there is no guarantee that the future British governments will respect it.

5157
CSO: 5200

NORTH SEA MACKEREL PACT WITH EEC TERMINATES

LD180651 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 12 Sep 80 p 4

[Report by Norsk Telegram Byraa: "Norway Has Terminated Its Mackerel Agreement with FEC"]

[Text] In a note to the EEC Commission in Brussels the Norwegian Government has announced that Norway considers itself released from the fishing agreement with the EEC on North Sea mackerel quotas, the foreign ministry announced yesterday.

At the same time the note makes it clear that it may become necessary to terminate the agreements on other types of fish to prevent overfishing and too great a reduction in the fish stocks in the Norwegian fisheries zone.

The note is the latest move in the conflict on fish quotas in the North Sea after the meeting in Brussels 5 September between a Norwegian delegation and representatives of the EEC fisheries administration.

At this meeting Norway warned that it might become necessary to terminate the mackerel quota agreement since, according to information in the Norwegian government's possession, unlawful fishing of the stocks has been taking place, and because the EEC has been unable to produce any statistical information on the stocks which migrate between the EEC zone and the Norwegian zone. According to the fishing agreement the EEC Commission is obliged to produce statistical information to be used as a basis for fixing catch quantities for the whole of the North Sea area's joint fish stocks. This includes cod, haddock and pollack. A considerable fleet of EEC vessels is making catches from these stocks in the Norwegian zone and now Norway is issuing a warning that this EEC fishing in the zone may be stopped.

In the past Fisheries Minister Bolle has said that Norway cannot sit and look calmly on while the EEC does nothing to prevent overfishing.

He hinted that it may even happen that the seine fleet is given the opportunity to overfish the Norwegian mackerel quota, to get the EEC to realize the seriousness of the situation. According to information given to Norsk Telegram Byraa a figure of 5,000 tons of mackerel is a possible extra quota.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

GREENLAND UNHAPPY OVER QUOTA--"The National Council on Greenland considers it a "serious breach in the cooperation with Denmark" that the Danish Government has yielded to a demand from the EC and Canada to change Greenland's salmon quota this year," according to a Greenland Government announcement Tuesday evening. The National Council also said that the ministerial decision on Monday calling for an immediate end to salmon fishing near Greenland, even though the quota has not been used up, was made under a clear protest from the Greenland Government. In response to the decision, the Greenland fishing and catch organization Knapp has decided to file a damage suit against the Danish Government. Jonathan Motzfeldt, chairman of the National Council, has promised to support the damage suit. Otto Steenholdt, Greenland member of Parliament, said Wednesday that this decision deprives Greenland salmon fishermen of their only source of income. "We cannot continue to yield to American, Canadian and English claims on salmon fishing near Greenland," said Steenholdt. [Text] [Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 1 Sep 80 p 31] 8952

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END

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27 October 1980

Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 131

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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LAW OF THE SEA

No. 131

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AUSTRALIA RELAXES BAN ON SOVIET FISHING VENTURE

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 19 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Geoff Sorby in Canberra]

[Text] The Federal Government has partially backed down on its ban on the proposed joint Tasmanian-Russian fishing venture.

It has decided to let Tasmania service Russian ships at a new floating dock to operate at Hobart.

The Prime Minister, Mr Fraser, agreed to the watering down of the ban at a special meeting with the Tasmanian Premier, Mr Lowe, in Canberra last week.

Russian ships will be allowed to pass through the Australian fishing zone to be served in Tasmania.

The meeting was held because of Tasmanian fears that the multi-million dollar ship repair business could be lost to New Zealand.

The Government banned any Russian fishing ventures in January this year as part of its retaliation against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Tasmanian government sources expect the ban to be further lifted to let Tasmania process Soviet-caught fish.

The Tasmanian plan is sure to cause a furore in the north of Australia, where similar ventures with the prawn trawling fleet have been rejected.

But it was pointed out yesterday that the Federal Government is determined to help the re-election of two of its MPs concerned with the joint venture.

They are the member for Denison, Mr Michael Hodgman, and the member for Franklin, Mr Bruce Goodluck.

The ban has been providing political ammunition for Labor's Denison candidate, the Senate Opposition leader, Senator Ken Wriedt.

The prohibition on importing the floating dock was costing local jobs, and the ALP has been capitalising heavily.

Although Mr Fraser and Mr Lowe agreed at their meeting that the establishment of a ship repair depot in Hobart did not conflict with the Russian sanctions policy, this was seen as merely making the appropriate political noises.

A feasibility study for the $10 million floating dock was announced last April.

The dock is intended to complement other marine services being developed in Hobart.

These include the Antarctic research division and possibly the world headquarters of the commission to administer the convention for the conservation of Antarctic marine life.

Twelve tenders to design and construct the dock were received when bids closed last week.

Most of the tendering companies are foreign-based, and all specify that the dock will be built overseas.

CSO: 5200

JAPAN PROTESTS AUSTRALIAN FISHING CONTROLS

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 21 Aug 80 p 25

[Article by Ken Merrigan in Tokyo]

[Text] **AUSTRALIAN Government proposals to reduce the fishing zones and to raise the licensing fees for Japanese boats in Australian waters were too far reaching, an official of Japan's fisheries agency said yesterday.**

Among Canberra's proposals is one to ban long-line fishing off the Queensland coast, a practice that has been strongly opposed by the local sports fishing industry which claimed the Japanese were destroying stocks of black marlin.

The Japanese officials said: "If Japan accepted the Australian proposals the influence on Japan's long-line fishing would be very great. Therefore we cannot accept."

Bilateral negotiations to renew a fishing agreement, due to end in October, broke down in Canberra earlier this month because of what the Japanese claimed were exorbitant Australian demands. Talks are to resume next month.

Australia also wants a new lump sum formula for fishing rights, and has asked the Japanese to set up a joint venture in Australia to process some of the tuna caught by their fishing fleet.

The fisheries agency official said: "In the negotiations last year, Japan accepted seasonal restrictions on fishing as well as large restricted areas for the protection of the Australian industry.

"However, within six months the Australians again proposed large extensions to the areas of the restricted fishing zones for the protection of the local fishermen and the sportsmen.

"Since last year's agreement was made after a thorough discussion of these issues, there is no ground for Australia to make new proposals for the extension of these (restricted) areas."

The official said the Australians believed that because of higher fish prices in Japan they could justify increased fees, despite reducing the fishing zones. They claimed the Japanese could regain the catch they missed in the restricted areas by increasing their haul in the areas still open.

CSO: 5200

ITALY, MADAGASCAR FISHING AGREEMENT BEING CONSIDERED

Italian Mission to Madagascar

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 21 Aug 80 pp 1-2

[Text] Several industrial Italian companies are interested in cooperating with Madagascar in the development of maritime fishing. This was the purpose of the visit to Madagascar of a delegation of Italian businessmen headed by socialist Senator Giovanni Pieraccini, consisting of Francesco Panico and Arnaldo Zani of the COGEPRO Company, specialists in the construction of prefabricated materials for the infrastructures of maritime fishing, and of the technical director of the Esercizio Cantieri, a company engaged in the building of fishing vessels.

Thanks to the Military Committee for the Development

In addition to his duties as senator, Giovanni Pieraccini is president of the Italian-African Chamber of Commerce and it is with the green light of the Italian Foreign Trade Ministry that he has come here to survey the possibilities for cooperation in this area. The idea was casually mentioned several years ago in Italy.

Quite recently, having learned of the determination of the Malagasy revolutionary authorities to exploit rationally henceforth our maritime resources, in the course of an extraordinary meeting of the military committee for development, held in 1979, serious thought was given to this sector and Italy showed a disposition to participate in it.

Therefore, the arrival of this mission is, on the Italian side, a first of several steps. Actually, it is a survey mission, for having met in Tananarive the Malagasy authorities interested in the project, Giovanni Pieraccini and his Italian partners are planning to study on the spot the main coastal areas of Madagascar.

Similar steps have been taken in Africa by companies we have named. "The results have been conclusive," said Giovanni Pieraccini. He expressed the wish that such would be the case for everyone in Madagascar. In Somalia, Congo-Brazzaville, Ghana, and Togo, in particular, the activities of these companies have been successful.

Extensive Program

"We sincerely wish this to be the case in Madagascar," the senator added, "the more so since Italy is greatly interested in developing cooperation with developing countries such as yours, not only in terms of economic partnership but also because it is a democratic country which believes in one of the basic conditions of development and in peace and progress throughout the world."

The program suggested by the Italians is extensive. It ranges from outfitting fishing boats to the training of outfitters and fishermen. Italy has excellent specialized schools for high-sea fishing, including the study of refrigeration systems, marketing, etc. It is precisely in that area that Italy would be involved, for it imports fish and sea products from all over the world. A thus developed Malagasy output would not fail to please the Italians, considering the artistry with which, in the south of Italy, between Bari and Taranto, Italians prepare most delicious dishes using pasta and fish.

Amerigo Giovarucho, director of Gambogi Costruzione-Madagascar, who was to accompany the group in the course of its visits (the company he represents as well as other companies we mentioned having been "effective" partners, particularly of Iraq and Saudi Arabia), spoke knowledgeably of the quality and taste of the products of the sea and the fish of Madagascar.

The Future

We shall return to this subject in some 15 days, once the Italian delegation will have completed its mission and acquired initial specific data concerning the situation. Meanwhile, considering all the trouble experienced by the Malagasy consumers today to procure for themselves one kilogram of (good) zebu meat, even though the country is famous for its big bovine herd, not to speak of pork, which is becoming more and more of a luxury, the efficient and intelligent exploitation of this resource offered to us by the sea around us represents an enormous investment in the future. This would affect not only local consumption but the earning of foreign currency which, always and everywhere, is the sinews of the economy of a stable and organized country.

Goodwill Mission Completed

Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Today Italian socialist Senator Giovanni Pieraccini will be leaving the capital with the members of the delegation he heads very satisfied with his survey mission which lasted some 15 days in Tananarive. "I did not come only as a businessman," he told us yesterday, "but in a friendly

and a political spirit, for I have heard a great deal in Italy of the socialist gains in Madagascar."

Giovanni Pieraccini, therefore, was not disappointed. He concluded with the Malagasy authorities the preliminary agreements on sea fishing and agriculture. Being a very reserved person, he refused to describe to us their content. He would prefer that in the months to come, the results of his very first contact with Madagascar would become visible to all.

His "travl" with the Democratic Republic of Madagascar began in Rome in private talks. As president of the Italian-African Chamber of Commerce, and with investments in several private Italian enterprises, he was interested in the proposal of the Gambogi Costruzione Company to come and see for himself possibilities for cooperation with Madagascar. As we know, Gambogi has already earned its reputation in the area of public works. Will the same happen in the case of Pieraccini and his project?

The future will tell. In any case, Amerigo Giovarucho, director of Gambogi Construzione-Madagascar, has done everything to facilitate the establishment of contacts in Madagascar.

Initial results show these contacts to be quite encouraging. Unquestionably, they will increase the ever more active participation of private Italian investors in Madagascar.

"I have seen the reality of your country. One could rely on it. To us, Italians, the development of the Third World is a fundamental problem in terms of maintaining peace throughout the world," concluded yesterday Pieraccini.

5157
CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN-TAIWAN COOPERATION--Taipei, 30 Sep (CNA)--The Taiwan Tuna Export Association has formally entered into a fishery cooperation program with the Venezuelan Lisneros Consortium permitting fishing boats from the Republic of China to catch fish in the 200-mile economic zone off Venezuela, it was learned Tuesday. The cooperation program proposed by Lisneros Consortium has been accepted by the Taiwan Tuna Export Association which will dispatch six fishing boats for the first stage implementation of this program. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1402 GMT 30 Sep 80 OW]

CSO: 5200

THAIS SIGN ACCORD WITH BURMA ON DEMARCATION LINE

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 26 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Thailand and Burma Sign Accord Stipulating Sea Demarcation Line"]

[Text] The foreign ministers of Thailand and Burma have signed an accord establishing a sea demarcation line. It has been stipulated that the demarcation line will be fixed on the basis of a median line. The accord will have to ratified and the ratifications must be exchanged in the near future.

The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a joint Thai-Burmese communique that was issued in Rangoon yesterday. The communique concerned the ceremonies held to sign an accord between the governments of Thailand and Burma on fixing a sea demarcation line between the two countries in the Andaman Sea.

This signing ceremony took place at 1130 hours on 25 July at the reception hall of the Office of the Prime Minister in Rangoon. The signatories were Air Chief Marshal Siddi Savetsila, the Thai minister of foreign affairs, and U Lay Maung, the Burmese minister of foreign affairs.

General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister of Thailand, and U Maung Maung Kha, the prime minister of Burma, witnessed the signing of the accord.

This accord established a sea demarcation line between Thailand and Burma on the basis of a median line. Even though this demarcation line will, based on the accord, be a single continuous line, it will be composed of two parts. As for the first part, it will extend out into the sea to a point 12 nautical miles from the nearest base point of Thailand and Burma. This is the sea demarcation line between the two countries.

As for the second part, it extends from the end point of the sea boundary to the end point of this sea area. It is the line demarcating the continental shelf area between Thailand and Burma.

Furthermore, the accord also mentioned that in the case that Thailand announces the formation of a special economic zone, this demarchation line will be the demarcation line for the special economic zone of Burma. Burma announced the formation of such an area in April 1977 and also the special economic zone of Thailand.

The accord stated that further fixing of sea demarcation lines between Thailand and Burma in such a direction that the lines come together at a point where the three sea zones of Thailand, Burma and India meet will depend on future agreements between the two countries. This accord will have to be ratified and the exchange of ratifications will be carried out in Bangkok in the near future.

The governments of both countries are confident that making this accord, which stipulates permanent sea areas and in which both sides have sovereign power and sovereign rights, will help build an historical relationship of friendship between Thailand and Burma.

11943
CSO: 5200

CONCRETE MEASURES NEEDED TO EXPLOIT SEA RESOURCES

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 17 Aug 80 p 5

[Editorial]

[Text] The decision to set up a national council for exploration and exploitation of sea resources is yet another step taken by the government to put the national economy on sound footings. The existing organizations have had peripheral interest in the exploration of the vast sea front of the country. A specialized body for the tasks will naturally meet the need felt in appropriate quarters in the recent years. It is expected that this council will have technical facilities and qualified personnel for conducting various types of studies in the sea. Admittedly, the job would be very big and the agency should continue to get policy and financial support for its operations.

Sea fronts as well as the territorial waters have proved to be new froniers for exploration and exploitation of resources by national governments. The interest so far shown by various countries have made exploration not only feasible but also viable propositions. And countries in the world have deliberated on the issues connected with rights of littoral states, international agencies as well as the modalities for adopting coordinated plans for exploration and exploitation of seas. The U.N. agencies have also convened Law of the Sea Conferences, which in the recent years have deliberated on various aspects of the programmes for exploitation of sea resources.

It is known that Bengladesh extended its authorities on territorial waters quite early after the liberation. Concrete measures however are yet to be taken to go for effective harnessing of sea resources. Recent agreements for sea fishing have limited relevance vis-a-vis total exploration and exploitation of sea resources. The sea-bed, the minerals therein and the yet to be explored potentials of the sea should be surveyed. The same has to be done for documentation and also for exploitation of minerals including gas, oil as well as various types of stones and sea-herbs including the seanoodles, which are found, in some parts of the world, to be

rich in minerals. Even the fish resources of the sea and their characteristics should be known for allowing proper exploitation in coming years.

Incidentally, these programmes demand financial and managerial abilities in addition to the facilities. The country's internal resources need to be directed also towards these new areas. The official agencies should also explore the possibility of support from international financial institutions. A positive development has taken place in the area of geological survey for which soft loan has been contracted from the Asian Development Bank. The proposed national council for exploration and exploitation of sea resources may enlist support from international financial and other specialized agencies.

The scope of exploration is wide; but the extent of success will depend largely on availability of the know-how and technology needed for exploration of the sea. These aspects of the programmes have to be handled carefully largely because of the fact that both technology and expertise will come from foreign sources. And foreign sources prove costly unless our programmes are backed by policy and administrative support. In the ultimate analysis resource development and exploitation depends upon the manpower employed by the countries concerned. These activities being new, the policy makers in this country should facilitate training and utilization of local manpower for better results.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

SEA RESOURCES COUNCIL--Chittagong, Aug. 15: The National Economic Council today decided to set up a National Council for exploration and exploitation of sea resources of the country, reports BSS. The Council will be headed by the State Minister for Science and Technology and come into force immediately. [Excerpt] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 16 Aug 80 p 1]

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

TAIWANESE SHIP SEIZED--Tirunelveli, Aug 2--A second Taiwanese trawler fishing in Indian waters has been seized by the Indian Navy within five weeks. The trawler No 12 JYH Shing was seized by INS Biyas from Cochin, while the former was engaged in fishing in Indian territorial waters off Kanyakumari on Friday. The foreign trawler was brought to Tuticorin harbour around 5 pm and the trawler, along with the 16 members of the crew was handed over to the police. A spokesman of the Fisheries Department said the trawler contained a large quantity of fish. On June 30, a Taiwanese trawler No 32 Yung Shin was seized by INS Shankthi off Tuticorin. This impounded trawler and 18 persons on board are still in police custody. [Text] [Madras THE HINDU in English 3 Aug 80 p 13]

ECONOMIC ZONE SURVEY--Minister of State for Science and Technology C P N Singh told the Rajya Sabha on Monday that the Government had plan for surveying sea bed resources of India's exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and thereafter full-scale exploitation of these as soon as feasible, reports UNI. Preliminary geophysical surveys of the Indian geological continental shelf by the ONGC for hydrocarbons were already under way and were expected to be completed by 1981. A broad spectrum of oceanographic research facilities was being set up under the aegis of Ocean Science and Technology Agency (OSTA). [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 19 Aug 80 p 5]

CSO: 5200

ROK SAID TO BE DUMPING RADIOACTIVE WASTE IN SEA OF JAPAN

Near Ullong Island

OW030045 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Oct (KYODO)--An official of the Science and Technology Agency said Friday he has not been informed of reports that South Korea has been dumping low-level radioactive waste matters in the Sea of Japan for the past 10 years. Nobuhisa Akabane, director of the Atomic Energy Safety Bureau, was commenting on the revelation Thursday by a source connected with atomic energy that South Korea has been secretly dumping low-level nuclear waste in waters around Ullung Island, some 250 kilometers northwest of Japan's Oki islands in Shimane Prefecture. If the reports are true, he said there may be need to set up a new international organization in future to maintain surveillance over dumping of such waste in the Asia and Pacific areas.

Fishery circles also expressed concern on the matter since waters in the area are good fishing grounds and they will be affected indirectly.

The atomic energy source revealed to KYODO Thursday that South Korea had been dumping the low-level radioactive waste in the Sea of Japan, believed to be in waters around Ullung Island, off the eastern coast of South Korea. Up to now, there had been no information on how South Korea disposed of radioactive waste produced in the country.

The source said, however, he was informed of South Korea's dumping of the waste matters in the Sea of Japan by a member of the country's Atomic Energy Commission who visited Tokyo in March last year to attend the annual meeting of the Japan Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc. (JAIF). Although the South Korean AEC member did not reveal details, the source said he admitted that South Korea has been dumping low-level radioactive waste produced from radioactive isotopes for research purposes in waters around Ullung Island since some 10 years ago.

Under the 1975 London treaty on prevention of ocean contamination, low-level radioactive waste must be dumped in waters deeper than 4,000 meters. There, however, is no area in the Sea of Japan deeper than 4,000 meters. Therefore, Japan, which is planning to become a signatory to the London treaty next month, has selected areas other than the Sea of Japan for dumping of radioactive waste. Japan is planning at present to dump its waste packed in cement-filled drums in the central Pacific some 1,100 kilometers north of the Mariana Islands. Japan's plan, however, is being strongly opposed by countries concerned in the area as well as Japanese fishing circles. South Korea, not a party to the London treaty, is not obligated by terms of the treaty.

Government Inquiries

OW030231 Tokyo KYODO in English 0209 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 3 Oct (KYODO)--The government is making inquiries with South Korea to confirm reports that South Korea has been dumping low-level radioactive waste in waters around Ullung Island in the Sea of Japan, Ichiro Nakagawa, director general of the Science and Technology Agency, said Friday. He said the inquiries were bing made through the Foreign Ministry. Nakagawa said the government will not be able to take any necessary measures until more clear facts are made known.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING--New Zealand Petroleum Ltd (Wellington) expects to spend about $6,100,000 on its initial exploratory well to be drilled off Greymouth in mid-1981. The chairman (Mr C C Shepherd) says this in his annual report for the year ended February 28, just released. As announced in July, the Government has issued a new offshore licence covering an area of 6134.8 sq km (1,500,000 acres) off the coast of the South Island. This is, in effect, the reissue of licences previously held by the company. Mr Shepherd says the well is programmed for a total depth of 2135 metres (7000 ft) and is expected to penetrate an Eocene Age reservoir section geologically equivalent to the producing zones of the Maui and Kapuni fields. /Excerpt/ /Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 15 Sep 80 p 6/

HAKE FISHERY BAN--Nelson (Press Assn)--The exclusive two-week use of the West Coast's protected hake fishery has ended for New Zealand trawlers with less than four tonnes being landed. Joint venture vessels, which had caught 1530 tonnes of the 3000-tonne quota before being banned from the area for two weeks on August 14, are moving back into the zone. /Text/ /Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 3 Sep 80 p 14/

TASMAN BAY SQUID BAN--Foreign squid boats will be prohibited from fishing in Tasman Bay in the coming season, and the total allowable catch for all boats, foreign and local, has been reduced, the Minister of Fisheries (Mr MacIntyre) said. Announcing quota details for the 1980-81 season, Mr MacIntyre said the decision to exclude chartered and foreign licensed boats from Tasman Bay had been made in order to encourage increasing participation in the fishery by local operators. /Text/ /Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 10 Sep 80 p 16/

HAURAKI GULF CONTROLS--Charter boat operators say Hauraki Gulf snapper are worth millions to the country's tourist industry and they have praised Government moves to protect stocks. A spokesman for the Auckland Charter Boats Association, Mr J. S. Appleton, believes local seafood should be made more available to tourists, both for catching and eating. The 17 companies allied to the newly formed association believe they are on the verge of opening up a multi-million dollar tourist industry in the Gulf and want to ensure there is a reasonable stock of fish left for the tourist to catch.

Mr Appleton says the potential is bigger than Taupo trout fishing and the major interest is coming from Japanese tour parties. The parties have begun flocking on to local charter launches for day trips to Rangitoto Island and elsewhere. Mr Appleton said the association had catered for about 3000 Japanese tourists already this year. Commercial fishermen had already depleted mussel and scallop beds and no one wanted the same thing to happen to snapper. Most charter boat operators would accept a quota or other form of limit on amateur catches. The association believed uncontrolled snapper fishing could spell disaster for everyone through loss of jobs and recreation. [Excerpts] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 12 Sep 80 p 3]

CSO: 5200

IMPACT OF EXTENSION OF TERRITORIAL WATERS DISCUSSED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 11, 12 Aug 80

[Article by Samaedam: "The Declaration of a Special Economic Zone: Solving a Problem or Encircling Ourselves?"]

[11 Aug 80, p 2]

[Text] In the end, after several governments hesitated, the present cabinet has resolutely decided to extend the territorial waters of Thailand 200 nautical miles to form a special economic zone.

The reason for this as announced to the people by the government through the mass media is that we have no other choice. We are the last country in this region to declare such an economic zone and, besides this, we will gain several benefits by doing this. For example, we will obtain additional natural marine resources. We will have the right to conduct oceanographic surveys and research and we will be able to play a greater role in defending our territorial waters.

There was no mention at all of what we, as citizens, might lose. This article will, therefore, try to look at things from the opposite point of view and list the harmful effects that are expected from this in order to improve things in the future.

1. We will be limited both on the sea and in the air.

Concerning this declaration of a special economic zone extending 200 nautical miles, in fact, the borders between some countries in the area have created inequalities and problems. Thailand has tried to reach a compromise with neighboring countries such as India, Burma, Malaysia and

Indonesia concerning both the Andaman Sea and the Indian Ocean and this has greatly reduced the various problems concerning territorial water boundaries. But concerning the Gulf of Thailand, various countries in this area think it is rich in natural resources, especially petroleum and other resources. And it just so happens that, at this time, there is political tenseness between the Indochinese countries and Thailand, which makes it very difficult to come to an accord concerning demarcating the special economic zones. This has created a large area that cannot yet be surveyed or put to use.

Besides this, Malaysia too is trying to gain benefit from the agreement concerning the expansion of the special economic zone and the definitions and from the Law of the Sea Agreement. This has caused even more problems. If our speculations prove correct, Thailand's territorial waters will be as shown in Figure 1.

That is, we will be confined to a space that we ourselves have agreed to and drawn up. The lose is that we will have given up our rights in territorial waters that we have travelled in freely since ancient times. And we will also have to cede the airspace above the territorial waters of the Gulf of Thailand. We will have been encircled at sea by our own lack of awareness. We will be the ones who desired this by accepting the United Nations Law of the Sea Agreement. This will result from our failure to consider the limitations mentioned above. But, in fact, we have a way out because we can present solutions to this problem.

2. The forced loss of natural resources:

The loss of fishing resources is already well known but this is not an important problem because if we administer the fishing sector in a satisfactory and correct manner in accord with the technical principles, we can solve this problem.

The problem that is worrisome is the problem of mineral resources, especially those concerned with petroleumm. It is speculated that the southern part of the Gulf of Thailand is an important source of petroleum. This area is presently the focus of attention of many countries, particularly Malaysia and the countries of Indochina. Thus, the various discussions held to decide who will get to add this area to their special economic zone have become more heated each time there has been a discussion. But we are worried about the present government's ability to improve the situation in which we find ourselves at a disadvantage.

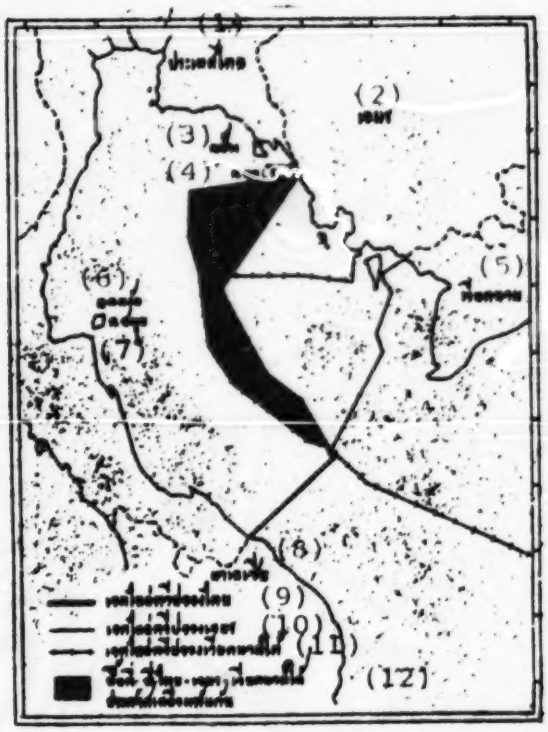

Figure 1. The continental shelf zone based on the Thai-Khmer declaration on the continental shelf zone and Vietnam's declaration on the concessionary zone for exploring for marine resources.

Source: Committee to discuss rights and continental shelf boundaries.

(Reference: Technical conference on protecting the marine advantages of Thailand and on new trends in laws of the sea; conference arranged by the Political Science Department of Ramkhamhaeng University on 18-19 January 1977.)

Key:

1. Thailand
2. Kampuchea
3. Chang Island
4. Kut Island
5. Vietnam
6. Phangan Island
7. Samui Island
8. Malaysia
9. Continental shelf zone of Thailand.
10. Continental shelf zone of Kampuchea.
11. Continental shelf zone of southern Vietnam.
12. Area claimed by Thailand, Kampuchea and southern Vietnam.

3. Selecting rights in solving the pollution problem and asking for compensation.

At the Law of the Sea Conference, the pr lem of in the sea was brought up for discussion. This is considered to be an important matter. The routes of the world's giant oil tankers follow Thailand's coast in both the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea. Oil tanker wrecks and the intentional dumping of dirty water that has been used to clean the tanks have caused the environment in Thailand's territorial waters to deteriorate and they pose a danger to living creatures here. Besides this, there is crude oil along the coast that has been washed ashore by the sea. Large quantities have accumulated and more is accumulating all the time. Concerning the routes of these tankers, especially in the South China Sea, if we accept the special economic zone in its present location, we cannot possibly control things there. We will simply be the side that receives all the filth. This is because the zone for controlling the release of dirty materials is outside our zone. We will have no right to prohibit people from dumping whatever dirty materials they want to. Unfortunately, the current in this area constantly washes the dirty materials onto our shores. But if we are the owners of a new special economic zone, we will have the right to control things and request compensation.

Proposals For Solving the Problems

1. Abolish the present special economic zone in the Gulf of Thailand.

In Figure 1, it can be seen that we will be limited in our right and freedom to use these waters and airspace that was once international territory. Thus, we must correct this by extending the historical gulf zone and extending the special economic zone 200 nautical miles in accord with the new divided zones. We must also use our rights concerning the continental shelf in this area (Figure 2).

2. The historical gulf zone should be extended.

Thailand has controlled the inner Gulf of Thailand -- that, is, the zone bounded by a line extending straight from Rayong Province to Hua Hin in Prachuap Khiri Khan Province. This has been the historical gulf zone since 1958 (Figure 3). Such control is considered improper in the present situation. This

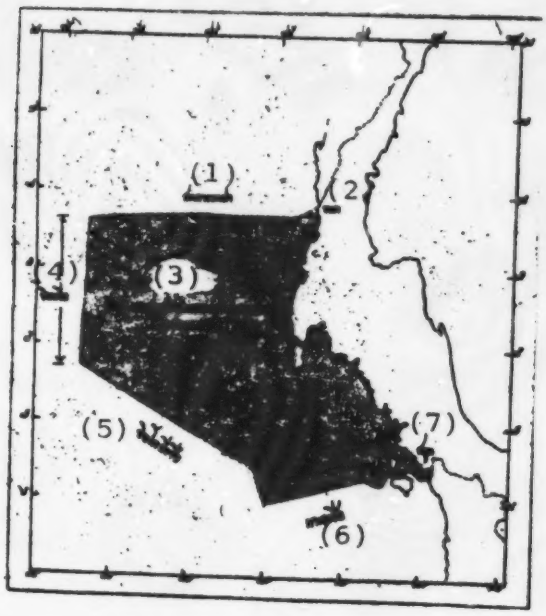

Figure 2. Estimated continental shelf zone in the Andaman Sea of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, India and Burm.

Source: Commander Thanom Chroenlap.

(Reference: Technical conference on protecting the marine advantages of Thailand and on new trends in laws of the sea; conference arranged by the Political Science Department of Ramkhamhaeng University on 18-19 January 1977.)

Key:

1. Union of Burma
2. Ranong
3. Estimated special economic zone.
4. India
5. Indonesia
6. Malaysia
7. Satun

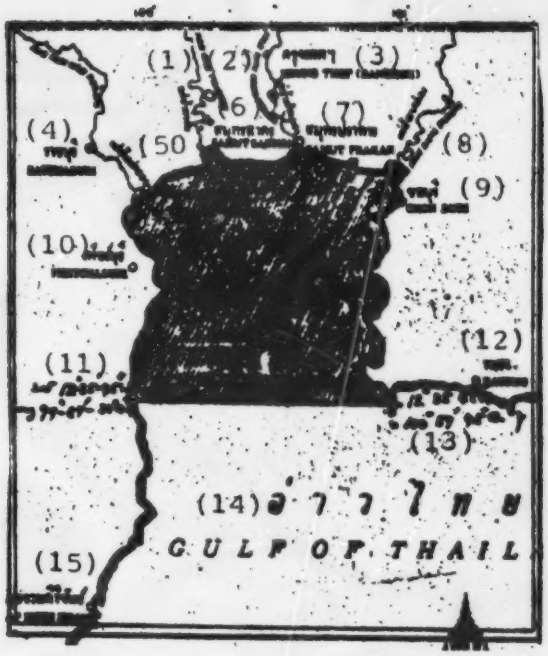

Figure 3. Map showing the historical gulf area or the inner Gulf of Thailand.

Source: Reproduced from the declaration by the Office of the Prime Minister stipulating the inner Gulf of Thailand limits.

Reference: Technical conference onprotecting the marine advantages of Thailand and on new trends in laws of the sea; conference arranged by the Political Science Department of Ramkhamhaeng University on 18-19 January 1977.

Key:

1. Tha Chin River
2. Chao Phraya River
3. Bangkok
4. Ratchaburi
5. Mae Klong River
6. Samut Sakhon
7. Samut Prakan
8. Bang Pakong River
9. Chonburi
10. Phetchaburi
11. Latitude 12-35'-45" Longitude 99 -57'-30"
12. Rayong
13. Latitude 12 -35'-45" Longitude 100 -57'-45"
14. Gulf of Thailand
15. Prachuap Khiri Khan

writer proposes that we take control of the area inside the zone formed by running a line from the end of the coastal border of Trat Province to the border between Thailand and Malaysia (Figure 4) or to any other area that is more suitable than that at present.

Figure 4. Historical gulf that has been proposed again.

Key:

1. Thailand
2. Kampuchea
3. Historical gulf
4. Phangan Island
5. Samui Island
6. Vietnam
7. Malaysia

The fact that emerged from the Law of the Sea Conference is that, concerning the historical gulf zone, which 50 countries are presently making claims about, there are no restrictions of any sort. Countries have made declarations in accord with what they feel is proper and for the interests of their own country. In reality, things may be disputed by neighboring countries but this is an important matter that we will have to negotiate, for our own interests.

3. The right to conduct scientific surveys by sea in the Gulf of Thailand must be affirmed.

Based on the present Law of the Sea Agreement, if scientific surveys by sea are to be conducted in the economic waters of a country, that country must be informed of this and permission must be obtained. This agreement limits rights and freedoms and causes surveys and research to be discontinuous. For example, we know that mackerel, which is a very important economic fish for Thailand, migrate from place to place. They reproduce and lay eggs in different places in the Gulf of Thailand, such as in the coastal area extending from Surat Thani to Prachuap Khiri Khan. But some seasons, the mackerel lay their eggs along the coast of Kampuchea, for example. Thus, to carry on surveys and do research concerning the environmental factors that affect the preservation of the mackerel population, it is necessary to follow all the changes along the Thai coast and, in particular, along the coast of Kampuchea. Thus, if we do things following the special economic zone that we have agreed on, we will not be able to enter and do research within the 200 nautical mile coastal zone of Kampuchea or Vietnam unless we receive permission from these two countries.

[12 Aug 80, p 2]

[Text] 4. [We] should have a role in solving the problems concerning [that part of] the Strait of Malacca that is in the territorial waters of Thailand.

Concerning the problem of the declaration that some parts of the Strait of Malacca lie within the territorial waters of various countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia and concerning the fact that there has been interference by Japan, which has asked to join in carrying on matters concerning the Strait of Malacca and which does not accept the above declaration by the countries that use this communications passageway, this is likely to remain a problem for a long time.

But one thing that must be admitted is that the Strait of Malacca is very dirty. Giant oil tankers have run aground or had wrecks and sunk and this has caused large quantities of oil to spill into the sea and endanger the coast. One example is the case of the Japanese oil tanker named Soyamaru. Even worse, from the studies made, it has been learned that the Strait of Malacca is the strait that ranks third in the world in the number of ship accidents and the number is increasing continuously.

Thailand too should have a role as owner of the Strait of Malacca and it should play a part in the discussions about the effects of the filth that has resulted from the petroleum on the sea to the west of us, which is certainly part of the Strait of Malacca. If we do not play a part in things in order to arrange matters concerning the operation of ships in the Strait of Malacca, we will not have to worry about solding this problem of filth. We will not even be able to ask for damages from the ships that are wrecked and that cause our shores to become filthy, which is, in fact, a right of ours. We should discuss this matter immediately.

Summary

The government's declaration that our special economic zone has been extended 200 nautical miles in accord with the agreements reached at the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference has greatly harmed our national interests. For example, Thailand will be blocked by this agreement. Because of this, we will no longer have the right to use these waters and airspace freely. There will be a reduction in natural resources. We will have less power in controlling the pollution. As for stopping pollution in the territorial waters of other countries that affect the territorial waters of Thailand.

It is proposed that, to solve this crisis, it is essential that new special economic boundaries be established by extending the historical gulf and declaring a special economic zone extending [words illegible] nautical miles in the continental shelf zone. As for stopping pollution in this sea, Thailand should maintain its right to play a part in the continential shelf area of the South China Sea and it should be a participant [in matters concerning] the Strait of Malacca.

11943
CSO: 5200

GUERREIRO ON LOS DRAFT ACCORD: CONGRESSIONAL, EDITORIAL COMMENT

Brazil Reducing Territorial Waters

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 10 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] Brasilia--In addressing the full Chamber of Deputies yesterday on the issue of the 200-mile limit, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro explained that the Brazilian delegation's position at the Geneva Conference could not tactically fail to recognize assumptions endorsed by the majority of the participants as to the 12-mile limit, plus the 188-mile exclusive economic zone.

The foreign minister said that the Brazilian delegation could not ignore that assumption because, otherwise, "we could not directly participate in the negotiation process and influence it to the extent possible in the sense of strengthening the system of laws of coastal countries in areas where they exercise sovereign rights."

Negotiations

The foreign relations minister briefed his audience on the problem and then spent almost 3 hours answering questions from members of parliament. In his briefing, the minister said that the question of the 12-mile limit, supplemented by an exclusive economic zone of 188 miles, "is only one of the aspects of a negotiation process involving universal participation within the United Nations."

Minister Saraiva Guerreiro added that this process "covers the entire problem complex of the sea and includes not only the issue of territorial waters and the economic zone but also the continental shelf, the open sea, and the abyssal ocean bottoms, along with national jurisdiction and topics relating to the system of islands, island groups, and straits as well as the control of scientific fishing and pollution."

He said that "the defense of the simple extension of the concept of territorial waters up to 200 miles could not really have been accomplished successfully and it would not have been reasonable to expect this effort to be successful." He pointed out that the "possible acceptance of the

agreement by Brazil must be considered in the light of an overall situation estimate, provided it is balanced and takes care of the essential aspects of our interests."

Resources for the Navy

Opposition deputy Del Bosco Amaral (PMDB [Party of the Brazilian Democratic Movement]-SP [Sao Paulo]) in his remarks criticized the small budget allocations for the navy and the oceanographic research sector, asserting that the Brazilian administrations did not create conditions to defend the country's sovereignty as decreed over its territorial waters in 1970. According to him, "the navy has been abandoned and short-changed and the same is true of the oceanographic research areas; this is a threat to the country."

The Sao Paulo deputy said that Brazilian fishing "was never protected," getting stuck with junk equipment:

"I view with concern the innocent passage of stronger neighbors through Brazilian waters. I view with concern the fact that we are importers of fish today from our very good friends, the Argentines and Uruguayans."

He said the 200-mile limit was established "in an emotional manner," but questioned the foreign minister on administration steps to be taken if the current territorial waters were to be eliminated, so as to give the navy more modern equipment and to prepare oceanographic fishing areas so that they may play their proper role.

Mr Del Bosco Amaral also alerted his audience to the action of the big international corporations in the exploration of the abyssal ocean bottoms, following the regulations worked out by the Agreement on the Sea.

Foreign Minister Guerreiro replied to the effect that "the law protects interests," although he did note that the new system for the exploitation of international ocean bottoms will not give anybody any guarantees in practice but will prevent conflicts between the big technological powers and the developing countries. The minister made it clear that the agreement draft, which is being discussed now, establishes limits for the extraction of minerals from the ocean bottoms in the same proportion as the growth of world consumption. He said that, basically, he believes that Brazil will accept the text under discussion:

"I am inclined to say yes, but I will be able to say so definitely only after having seen the final text to be approved."

The briefing presented by the foreign minister to the full session was impaired by the lack of knowledge on the part of the deputies regarding the matter under discussion. Many of them kept asking the same question--"why is Brazil going to abandon its position on the 200-mile limit?" -- although

in different words and with invariably the same answer from the minister: "Brazil has not yet abandoned that position, nor did I say that it would."

Minister Outlines Diplomatic Moves

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] Brazil's foreign policy has entered a fruitful period, at all times finding just the right tone which it lacked not too long ago. In a lecture which he had just delivered at the War College, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that there is much use to be derived from the situation in the conceptual area, noting that "Brazil must concern itself with reflecting, in its foreign policy, an internal cohesion constructed democratically and freely, along with the formation of a national consensus, the creation of solid, economic, social, and political structures which can sustain autonomy and independence."

Another very interesting statement is that "the expansion of Brazil's international presence is necessary for the nation's development as such but will not be accomplished in terms of power; instead this will be done with a view to the traditions of our foreign policy where respect for the principles of dialogue, peace, law, and social justice has always predominated."

The fact that Foreign Minister Guerreiro is at the head of Itamarati [Foreign Ministry] is all the more auspicious since the international situation right now is extremely complex and, from certain viewpoints, rather promising. One result of his stewardship is the substantial change in Brazil's relations with its closest and most important neighbors, something which is the basis for any authentic projection in international terms. Looking at the situation even more broadly, the foreign ministry now with equal competence is coordinating Brazil's actions in an extraordinary symposium which could become the biggest work of public international law in this century: the conference on the uses of the sea which is now taking place in Geneva.

One phase of that conference is about to end; and Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro immediately accepted an invitation from the Federal Chamber to explain Brazil's apparent retreat on the issue of territorial waters. "We did not abandon the 200-mile limit," the foreign minister explained: "We are only going to examine whether--instead of making a unilateral declaration of sovereignty on that limit--it might not better to get international approval on new conditions, a kind of worldwide opinion."

The thing that is behind this flexible position--a feature of competent pragmatism--is the fact that, although it may be nice to have some aces until the final stage of the conference (scheduled for the middle of next year), countries such as Brazil are already getting compensations which are by no means negligible in return for the abandonment of the theoretical principle of the 200-mile limit.

This principle would be difficult to sustain. Approximately 40 percent of the entire water surface of the world is 200 miles or less from the coast. The rigid principle of the 200-mile limit would make the entire Mediterranean, the entire Caribbean, the entire Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf "territorial waters." It would raise insoluble problems concerning the petroleum supply lines.

The position of countries such as Brazil however--who, in 1970, officially established a 200-mile limit--however was designed only to counter the hardness of the positions of the big maritime powers regarding the exploitation of the resources of the sea. At the time when it was adopted--Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro told the Chamber--the idea of the 200-mile limit was "totally valid" and expressed a tendency which was almost generalized throughout the continent. The Brazilian position at that time helped strengthen the position of those who had already adopted the 200-mile limit.

Did Brazil retreat after that? No. It adjusted to international reality. The foreign minister emphasized that Brazil is not losing anything substantial as a result of the agreement worked out in Geneva: "The process is rational and objective and we even gained on some points. We are somehow in a process of negotiation which will go on until next year."

In his briefing, the foreign minister did not wish to say that these gains, from certain viewpoints, are extraordinary and represent a reversal of expectations as compared to the rather somber atmosphere that surrounded the conference.

In contrast to the negative assumption, which would involve the transformation of the oceans into a field of predatory actions, under the aegis of the strongest, there emerged concretely from Geneva--with a view to the exploitation of maritime resources--a project for a United Nations agency which would work in conjunction with an enterprise to assure the equitable exploitation "of no-man's sea."

While negotiators at Geneva are accepting the 12-mile limit, extended by an "economic exploitation zone" of 188 miles, under the control of the particular coastal country, the ocean bottom beyond those 200 miles has been officially declared the common asset of mankind and therefore cannot be subjected to indiscriminate exploitation. A country interested in exploiting a certain strip of the ocean bottom will necessarily have to discover another area of similar wealth. After these two areas have been established, the international authority will decide which area is to be given to the requesting country and which it will keep under its own jurisdiction. In spite of that, the exploiting country will still pay a tax for its activities which will later on be distributed to the poorest nations. It is even anticipated that technology will be transferred and that the land markets will be protected so that a country cannot withdraw minerals from the ocean bottom to such an extent that it would cause irreparable dammage to a country that produces that particular mineral on land.

Pending the final stage of the conference, this panorama shows how we advanced in an area that seemed impracticable. If we keep on going in this direction, we will be establishing an extraordinary precedent in terms of international negotiations on a broad scale. These are sufficient reasons for the flexible firmness and the discreet optimism of the Brazilian foreign minister.

5058
CSO:5200

CEARA BUSINESSMEN OPPOSE REDUCTION OF TERRITORIAL SEA

Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Sep 80 p 23

[Text] Fortaleza (O GLOBO)--Ceara ship outfitters and businessmen connected with the fishing industry proved to be apprehensive about the possibility that the Brazilian government might reduce the territorial waters from 200 to 12 miles. The issue was raised recently by Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca and Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro in an interview given a southern newspaper; this started a debate by the administration regarding the advantages and disadvantages of maintaining the 200-mile limit.

In Fortaleza, the advisor to the Refrigeration and Fishing Industry Union, Armando Sanford, reported the possible implications which a measure of that kind might have, primarily now, that the big industries in this branch are engaged in a crash program for fishing diversification. As a result of the opening of maritime areas up to the 200-mile limit, Ceara businessmen acquired what Armando Sanford calls "greater maturity regarding that diversification," extending their bases--initially aimed at catching lobster--toward other types of fish.

The possible return to the 12-mile limit, according to the source, "hits us" in a certain manner and particular "I am afraid of what this could cause," Armando Sanford noted in hinting at the possibility of an invasion of foreign fishing fleets in the area where these Brazilian companies are operating although the statements by the ministers clearly emphasized the intention that the area of the participating companies would be preserved, since "the economic area would not be touched."

The advisor to the Refrigeration and Fishing Industry Union recalled the recent attacks in Tunisia by Cuban fishing fleets and the almost constant presence in the United States of some Japanese fishing vessels, as happened in recent weeks. In the view of the businessmen, the simple reduction of the area might imply a possible return of foreign fishing boats to the area where the Brazilian fishing companies' boats are operating; in that case we would be competing on unequal terms with a type of vessel where the crew operates on a very high level of sophistication, capable of achieving bigger and better results in Brazil's own territorial waters than some of the country's small operators.

"I am astonished that, in all of this, the debate was not started by private initiative but sprang from government agencies themselves," Armando Sanford emphasized, noting the fact that a minister raised the issue as a possible "capitulation in advance."

5058
CSO: 5200

MISSIONS DISPATCHED TO DEAL WITH MARITIME FRONTIER DISPUTE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 23 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] Our government has already launched an educational campaign with the countries in this African sub-region concerning the reasons for our position in the dispute with the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea concerning maritime boundaries.

Two government delegations bearing messages from Luiz Cabral, president of the Council of State, to be delivered to various chiefs of state with whom they will meet have already left Bissau.

According to reports obtained by the ANG from sources affiliated with the Office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, these informative missions have been dispatched to serve our government's need to explain the real situation currently prevailing between our country and our neighbor to the south, and to confirm the sincere desire of our government to seek a negotiated and just solution with our brothers in the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

It will be remembered that the recent statement issued by the Permanent Commission of the Executive Struggle Committee of the PAIGC, meeting in the capital of our sister republic of Cape Verde, defined and clarified the position of our party, praising our correct attitude in connection with the dispute, which has on various occasions been reported in the international press.

The two delegations which left our country last Thursday are headed by Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Victor Saude Maria and Commissioner of National Resources Samba Lamine Mane.

Comrade Victor Saude Maria will travel to Freetown, Abidjan, Accra, Lagos, Lome and Cotonou. Samba Lamine Mane, in turn, will visit the capitals of Gambia, Senegal, Mali and Niger.

5157
CSO: 4401

THREE-MONTH FISHING BAN IMPOSED ON CAPE SOUTHEAST COAST

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

PORT ELIZABETH. — A three-month ban has been placed on inshore commercial fishing off the Cape south-east coast from October 22 to January 15 next year.

The ban, which will affect the livelihoods of about 3 000 fishermen and auxiliary workers from Hangklip to the Great Kei River, has been confirmed by the deputy director of the Sea Fisheries Institute, Dr G Newman of Cape Town.

He said the reason for the ban was that south-east coast fishermen had already filled this year's permitted quota of hake and sole.

Any illegal inshore fishing during the banned period could lead to prosecutions under the Sea Fisheries Act, which provided for fines of up to R7 500 or five years' imprisonment, or both.

The chairman of the East London and Port Elizabeth Boat Owners' Association, Mr Bill Rankin, says the ban will affect the livelihoods of more than 600 fisherman and 3 000 fishing industry workers.

He said this would be a hard blow because many did not have the security of unemployment insurance or other benefits.

The association has called an emergency meeting in Port Elizabeth on Wednesday next week to discuss the implications and possible further representations to the institute for increased quotas.

Dr Newman said he "sympathised" with the fishermen, but stressed that enforcement of the quota was in the long term interest of the south east coast fishing industry.

He said that at the International Commission for South East Atlantic Fishery, in Madrid at the beginning of 1980, international hake quotas were agreed on.

Subsequently, hake quotas for the south-east coast were set at 7 000 tons. Catch rates off this coast were so favourable that the quota was later increased by 900 tons, and then by a further 500 tons.

No further increase could be allowed, Dr Newman said.

He said the institute's conservative approach would eventually result in higher catch rates and allow hake resources to increase.

The managing director of Irvin and Johnson, Mr J J Williams, said a ban would mean the redeployment of several hundred workers at the company's Mossel Bay and Port Elizabeth factories.

Port Elizabeth fish shop owners feared for their businesses and said this would lead to inevitable fish price increases.

CSO: 5200

COPENHAGEN'S ORDER TO HALT SALMON FISHING ANGERS GREENLAND

Godthaab GRONLANDSPOSTEN in Danish 28 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by "-lip+ -h:" "Government Follows EC In Spite of Protests From Greenland's Country Government"]

[Text] Under unequivocal protest from Greenland's country government, the Danish Government put premature stop to Greenland salmon fishing on 25 August.

Following information from AG, the country's government entered a strong protest when President Jonathan Motzfeld and representative Lars Emil Johansen attended a hurried meeting with Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen and Greenland minister Jorgen Peder Hansen over the weekend. The Danish Government, however, chose to follow EC, which, following pressure from Canada, demanded that Denmark put a stop to Greenland salmon fishing.

The stop has been instituted in spite of the fact that the agreed-upon salmon quota of 1,191 ton has not been reached, in spite of the fact that all the points in the agreements have been followed punctiliously in Greenland, and in spite of the fact that when the agreements were entered into, it was in accord with Greenland, Denmark, EC, and Canada.

Later, Canada criticized the start of Greenland salmon fishing on 1 August instead of on 10 August; however, so far as AG knows, there is nothing in the agreements about a particular starting date for Greenland salmon fishing.

As we go to press on Monday, neither President Johanthan Motzfeld nor representative Lars Emil Johansen was willing to comment on the interference of the Danish government and EC in the Greenland salmon quota.

"The country government has to be informed first," said Lars Emil Johansen when AG spoke to him in Kangerlussuaq.

It was an unprecedentedly sharp protest note from the Canadian government to the EC commission in Brussels which was the reason for Greenland minister Jorgen Peder Hansen, in consultation with Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen, suspending all salmon fishing in Greenland from midnight Monday.

Greenland minister Jorgen Peder Hansen said to AG: "The Canadians have brought to bear great and, as far as I am concerned, incomprehensible pressure in this matter. In front of the EC commission, Canada has insisted that the agreements between Canada and EC concerning Greenland salmon fishing have not been followed on the Danish-Greenland side. Thus Canada insists that the provisions in the agreements about a "fishing pattern," which should be adhered to, have been violated because fishing started 10 days earlier in 1979 and in 1980 than in previous years. Canada has also criticized the fact that last year's quota was exceeded by about 200 ton," says Jorgen Peder Hansen.

Do Not Agree With Canadian Viewpoint

"In no way can we agree with the Canadian viewpoint that there is proof we have not adhered to the salmon agreements," says the Greenland minister. "When we changed the time for the fishing, this was out of consideration for small fishermen, who also should have a chance to participate.

On the other hand, we have to acknowledge that we exceeded the fishing quota last year, but exactly for this reason we have instituted several restrictions and tightened controls this year," the minister adds.

When Canada is dissatisfied with the fact that salmon fishing in Greenland has started 1 August the last 2 years instead of 10 August as was the case earlier, this is because the Canadians feel that a larger number of small salmon are caught before the 1,190 ton quota is filled than during later fishing, when the salmon weigh more.

Greenland minister Jorges Peder Hansen says that to counter this viewpoint an effort will be made to hold the catch at about the same number of fish as that caught during the years 1976, 1977, 1978, even though this kind of control becomes complicated. "But this is not the same thing as acknowledging the Canadian viewpoint as correct. And we strongly disagree that the change in time for start of Greenland salmon fishing amounts to a change in the 'fishing pattern.'"

Strong Pressure Regarding Quota

Jorgen Peder Hansen says that the last 2 years have been characterized by great amounts of salmon, but that they have only been present in Greenland for short periods of time. "But with the information we now have that the so-called free quota has already been exceeded by 30 ton, and that several communities have reached their quotas, we considered that the pressure of the combined 1190 ton quota is so great that a suspension of fishing was necessary in order to prevent over-fishing," says the minister.

9542
CSO: 5200

DENMARK TO TIGHTEN CONTROL OF GREENLAND FISHING LIMITS

Godthaab GRONLANDSPOSTEN in Danish 11 Sep 80 p 15

[Text] There is a chance that the announced--and from the Greenlanders' side strongly desired--intention to make more effective fishing inspection in Greenland territorial waters will materialize as early as this fall.

A delegation of Danish officials, headed by department chief Erik Hesselbjerg of the Greenland Ministry, informs AG (Greenland language newspaper) in Aasiaat that the training of men to operate the heliocopters which are being introduced to improve surveillance has proceeded so far that the first steps can be taken as early as this fall. When the heliocopters have been put into operation, an expansion of surveillance will be continued by the introduction of new type of fixed-wing plane to replace the existing C130's, which, according to representatives of the ministry of defense, are not suitable for the task.

In connection with the expansion of fishing inspection there exists also the possibility for strengthening the protection of the environment. This is an area in which the military can contribute significant expertise.

The further expansion of fishing inspection appears, however, to be dependent, to a certain degree, upon the possibility of obtaining support from EC funds.

"And it is clear that this question is intertwined with the question of Greenland's future relationship to the EC," the statement to the AG, reads.

The delegation, which consisted of participants from the ministries concerned with Greenland affairs, visited Nuuk, where talks were held with the chairman of the provincial executive council, and Illisat and Sisimuit, where meetings were held with the local authorities.

During a stop at Aasiaat department chief Erik Hennelbjerg stated that in addition to fishing inspection the EC question in particular and the relationship to the national community were discussed during the meetings.

"And the national community was very strongly spontaneously endorsed by the Greenlanders," Erik Hesselbjerg said. "There are no doubts regarding the national community."

6893
CSO: 5200

NATION'S SEABED MINING TECHNIQUES EXAMINED

Paris LE NOUVEL ECONOMISTE in French 8 Sep 80 p 64

[Text] During the seventies France spent 116 million francs on the nodules. In 1978-79 there was a pause-hesitation. With New Caledonia, France already possesses the world's largest reserves of nickel, the most "marketable" mineral of the nodules. Nevertheless last January the government decided to revive the "nodule" program, on which 112 million francs should be spent in 3 years. The revival will be based on two new objectives which provide a better justification for it:

The extraction of manganese: it had not been envisaged in the previous projects, because manganese is abundant and cheap. Like the United States, France now finds it dangerous to depend 41 percent on imports from South Africa. In addition, the extraction of manganese, the most abundant mineral in the nodules, improves the profitability of the operation. There are two competing processes: the "pyrometallurgy" of the Nickel Company, which extracts the manganese but is expensive in terms of investment and energy. Tested by the AEC "hydrometallurgy" requires two and a half times less investment and little energy, but does not separate the manganese from the waste; new tests will determine if it succeeds in keeping these advantages.

Automatic collection at depth: French buckets and an American suction pump raise the problem, for industrial operation, of maintaining a permanent link with the bottom under 5000 meters of water. The French Government has given the green light to a radically innovative project: a submarine shuttle which is entirely automatic. The developers of the prototype, PLA 2, are Mr Jean Vertut and his AEC robot laboratory at Saclay. There is nothing surprising about that: since a radioactive environment is as hostile to man as depths of 5000 meters, Mr Vertut has long experience with robots. One meter wide, 6 tons: PLA 2 is only a small-scale model of the future shuttles of 1000 tons and 12 meters wide. Placed on the bottom on two skis, PLA 2 is propelled in the clay by two Archimedes screws driven by two small motors. Up front a kind of fork with flexible tines "picks" the nodules. Filled with ballast PLA 2 descends in a glide, without consuming energy; unballasted, it rises. There is a minimum of

communication with the surface: its movements are programmed; to land it orients itself by means of acoustic beacons; if it meets with an obstacle, it is programmed to go up again. A pool with a field of nodules on a clay bottom made it possible to test its movements and the efficiency of collection. PLA 2 will undergo its first tests on the bottom of the Pacific in the beginning of 1983. If all goes well, an intermediate type, Vera, will serve to perfect the large versions of 1000 tons. A difficult aspect of the future operation is the recovery of the shuttles and their cargo. It will probably be done under 40 meters of water, sheltered from the surf, in the "feet" of a semi-submersible platform.

And what if they never mine the nodules? "PLA 2 is a submarine bulldozer," says Mr Vertut. "They can make it perform many other tasks. In order to extract petroleum at depth, automatic devices will be necessary."

A third focus of the program: conducting the detailed exploration of the sites. Previous expeditions have already tempered the original optimism. It is known that the "nodule fields" are less homogeneous than had been thought, that "holes" exist, and that the plains on the bottom are not always flat. Now that the American legislation is about to start the race for permits starting next 1 July it is important not to make any mistake as to the site. According to the French, in the "rich" zone of the Pacific there are hardly more than six sites which can be mined profitably in the nineties. One such site, of about 50,000 kilometers, should provide 3 million tons of nodules per year, from which can be extracted:

-- 38,000 tons of nickel, or 4 percent of world production, or the equivalent of French consumption.

-- 34,000 tons of copper, or 0.4 percent of world production, or 10 percent of French consumption.

-- 3000 tons of cobalt, or 9 percent of world production and triple the French consumption.

-- a part of the 750,000 tons of recoverable manganese (7 percent of world production and double the French consumption).

The government therefore plans in 1986 to have an exact study on the technical feasibility and the economic viability. At a time when, probably, the Convention on the Law of the Sea should be submitted to Parliament for ratification.

6108
CSO: 3100

BUSINESSMAN SEES ROLE FOR FIRMS IN OCEAN NODULE SEARCH

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 9 Sep 80 p 21

[Article by Nils-Erik Lindell]

> [Text] "Swedish industry must keep up from the start when nodules of valuable metals begin to be picked up from the ocean floor," managing director Christer Ericsson of Consafe Offshore urges.

He believes the Swedes got on the bandwagon much too late when it comes to the recovery of oil and gas. For this reason, Consafe is now studying mineral recovery in its long-range planning.

However, bureau director Jan Palmer of the Board of Technical Development (STU) gives a little warning:

"The ticket into this market costs an enormous amount of money. It is a question of billions. Swedish companies alone cannot handle the costs. Cooperation across national boundaries is needed."

Companies in the United States, West Germany, and France are already working on trial development. Jan Palmer believes the West Germans would welcome Swedish participation.

Gulf of Bothnia

The problem is that Sweden lacks technology that can easily be converted for prospecting on the ocean floor. The most valuable nodules are found in the Pacific Ocean at depths of 3,000 to 5,000 meters and for this reason recovery requires very sophisticated equipment.

However, in the Gulf of Bothnia--nodules are found at a much more convenient depth of 200-300 meters. Perhaps test recovery could be carried out there to develop usable Swedish technology. Christer Ericsson believes cooperation with the third world would be a suitable path for Sweden.

Erik Hultmark, secretary of the government's ocean resource delegation, points out that several Swedish companies, through patient work, have now attained a position in offshore technology. These include primarily Consafe, Stena Offshore, Volvo, Salen, and Arendal.

Now more companies are interested. Just 6 months ago there was hardly any demand for STU funds for the development of marine technology. Now the demand is great.

The ocean resource delegation has made a special study of the French model.

"In France it was decided in the mid-sixties to invest heavily in offshore activity. Starting from zero, France has achieved second place behind the United States in this market."

Normally in Sweden a company can receive at most 50 percent for research and development of a project.

"At the outset, the French state invested 100 percent in promising projects," Eric Hultmark says.

Should Suit Sweden

He believes marine technology should suit Swedish industry.

"Swedish companies should be able to adapt to this constantly changing market, to be mobile enough. But there are disadvantages. It is difficult to work without a domestic market and fight against growing protectionism. Without experience, it is difficult to obtain that first order--the one that can provide references."

Kaj Rehnstrom of Svenska Varv's offshore project points out that Swedish companies must gain knowledge of this market with respect to both the technology and the marketing and they must learn even more to cooperate with their clients.

"We have much to learn from the automobile industry," he says.

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END

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Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 132

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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LAW OF THE SEA

No. 132

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COOK ISLANDS BAN TAIWAN TUNA BOATS FROM 200-MILE ZONE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 11

/Text/

Herald Marine Reporter

Taiwanese fishing boats have been officially banned from the Cook Islands 200-mile zone, pending an agreement.

The Cook Islands Government has concluded its first round of negotiations with Taiwan and, according to its chief negotiator, Mr P. B. Temm, QC, more talks are needed.

Taiwanese fishing boats have been taking more than 3000 tonnes of tuna a year from the zone. The Cook Islands Government has called for more statistical information from Taiwanese fishermen before negotiations proceed.

Mr Temm said New Zealand aircraft had proved Taiwanese fishing boats have been operating well within the 200-mile zone and not a short distance east of American Samoa as they claimed.

The next round of negotiations is expected to begin in Rarotonga in about two months.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA-JAPAN FISHING ACCORD--Australia's tuna fishermen have welcomed Japan's agreement to limit its fishing operations in Australian waters. Under the 1-year agreement announced in Canberra yesterday, Japan will lose 20 percent of its fishing interests in Australia, and the black marlin fishing grounds off northern Queensland will be closed to Japanese fishing vessels. The president of the Australian Fishing Industry Council says the move will give the expanding Australian tuna fleet better opportunities to improve. [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 16 Oct 80 OW]

CSO: 5200

COMMITTEE FOR SEA RESOURCES EXPLOITATION MEETS

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 31 Aug 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The first meeting of the National Committee for the Exploration and Exploitation of the Resources of Seas and Oceans constituted as per decision of the National Economic Council (NEC) was held in Dacca on Saturday, according to an official source.

Dr. R. A. Ghani, Minister of State for Science and Technology and Chairman of the National Committee for the Exploration and Exploitation of the Resources of the Seas and Oceans (NCEERSO), presided.

The Minister of State initiated the discussion by explaining that the committee has been constituted to study, examine and recommend to the Government measures for exploration and exploitation of the resources of the seas and oceans. This, he said, will be a policy-making committee, but its actions will be based on the survey and studies to be conducted with direct participation and assistance from the committee. He informed the committee that the Government was determined to harness the sea where vast untapped potentiality for our national prosperity was awaiting for exploitation. He stressed that the scientists and technologists must come forward with firm determination to work with the Government in fulfilling these goals.

In course of discussions it was observed that not much have been done in respect of scientific studies for the exploration and exploitation of the resources in the Bay of Bengal. The scanty knowledge available is also scattered, so it was felt that the preliminary work of the committee will be to consolidate this knowledge. Protection of the marine environment was also considered to be one of the important subjects for the committee to consider.

It was decided in the meeting that the committees will immediately focus on identifying the fields of exploration, gather existing information and facilities in the country.

CSO: 5200

INDIAN DELEGATE REPORTS ON GENEVA PARLEY

Madras THE HINDU in English 30 Aug 80 p 9

[Text] New Delhi, Aug. 29.

India's initiative led to the solution of critical issues of decision-making procedures in the council of the proposed International Seabed Authority and transfer of technology for mining at the just concluded ninth session of the U.S. conference on the law of the sea at Geneva.

Mr. Shiv Shankar, Union Law Minister, who led the country's delegation to the conference, told newsmen on his return here last night that from India's point of view, his visit was highly successful.

He said that India's basic idea, which found favour among the participating nations, was that critical issues should be decided through consensus in the Seabed Authority and that substantive issues could be resolved through two-thirds or three-fourth majority.

The conference decided that the Authority would form an enterprise for seabed mining. The industrialised nations and other capable States could work out seabed mining up to 50 per cent in international waters.

The rest would be done by the proposed enterprise which would be in a position to carry out seabed mining by 1990.

As far as the financing was concerned, each nation would give 50 per cent of the cost of mining work as cash to the Seabed Authority for utilisation by the enterprise. For the remaining amount, the countries would stand guarantee on loans the Authority would secure from the World Bank or even industrialised nations.

India, Mr. Shiv Shankar said, might take five to six years to be ready to submit a plan of work for seabed mining.

He also said that industrialised nations would transfer technology to the proposed enterprise for 10 years from the date it was ready for seabed mining.

The Minister expected that the draft convention of the conference, consisting of some 303 articles and eight annexures would be adopted at the next session of the conference at New York in March next year.

The Authority would come up after the convention was ratified by the member-nations some time in September 1981 in Caracas.

Mr. Shiv Shankar emphasised at the conference that a large number of minerals were found in the seabed and once it was conceded that it was the heritage of mankind, the question was how this heritage could be shared by different nations.--PTI

CSO: 5200

OIL SEARCH TO ACCELERATE AFTER SHELF SURVEY

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 4 Aug 80 p 7

[Text]

NEW DELHI, August 3.

THE completion of the seismic survey of the entire Indian continental shelf in the current year will lead to accelerated oil exploration in the offshore regions, the details of which are being worked out by a secretarial committee appointed by the petroleum ministry.

The emphasis will shift to offshore exploration because it is estimated that two-thirds of the country's oil reserves are in the shelf. Recent discoveries confirm this promise.

Although oil has been discovered at Panear near Kalol and Motwan near Ankleshwar, as also in Barails of Gaiski well No. 31 in Assam, the most significant strike is considered to be the one on the shelf off the Godavari Basin. Besides, oil has also been found in four structures in offshore areas adjoining Bombay High.

Not promising oil explorations on shore, particularly in the Rajasthan desert, Tripura and West Bengal, have not yielded any promising results. The exploration drive is, however, being intensified in the eastern region. But this is because of Russian insistence that there is oil in this region.

Since ONGC experts do not share this optimism of the Soviets, some changes in the agreement on Russian assistance was made when a Soviet team of experts, headed by a minister, visited India recently. Under the new arrangement, the Soviet experts will take the leadership in the exploration drive and the ONGC will provide full co-operation.

Hopes for meeting the oil crisis in the coming years, when world supply of crude will start tapering off, mainly rests on increasing production from the known offshore reserves as well as on making new oil strikes in the shelf. The ONGC production target for the next three years shows an increase in the exploitation of the offshore reserves — from 5.90 million tonnes in the current year to nine million tonnes in 1982-83. From the onshore wells, production will be increased only by 200,000 tonnes.

The anxiety about the present situation is reflected in the government's decision to invite private foreign parties to explore the shelf. The details of the terms under which this will be allowed are being worked out.

The discovery of a number of gas-fields in the offshore areas recently also indicates an increase in the use of gas from this sector, but an inter-state dispute is hampering its speedy exploitation. Gujarat has demanded the landfall point for the gas pipeline from Bombay High to be located at Ubhrat in south Gujarat instead of at Navpur in Maharashtra. The matters now remains deadlocked in the committee appointed to examine the two claims.

BIG POTENTIAL

The potential of the gas finds in the region is such that they can provide feedstock for several large-sized fertiliser and petrochemical complexes.

To increase the availability of LPG, high-speed diesel and other petroleum products, emphasis is being laid on the expansion of secondary processing facilities, in accordance with the recommendations of a working group set up by the petroleum ministry. An experts committee has also been set up to make suitable recommendations on the location and product-mix of a new grass-root refinery.

The expected completion of the Mathura refinery in the first half of next year will considerably ease the availability of petroleum products in the northern region. The 803-km. pipeline from Viramgam for transporting Bombay High and imported crude to Mathura is being laid. Another pipeline from Mathura to Delhi, Ambala and Jullundur for transporting petroleum products will facilitate their distribution in the region.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

COAST-GUARD STRENGTHENING INDICATED--The coast guards organization is being strengthened to check poaching by foreign trawlers in the country's exclusive economic zone. This was stated by Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi when she was addressing a 5-day senior naval officers conference in New Delhi. Complimenting the Navy for its courage and dedication, the prime minister assured that their essential requirements will receive urgent attention of the government. In his welcome address, the chief of the naval staff Admiral R.L. Pereira suggested that a high-powered ocean management board be set up to examine all aspects of managing the resources in the ocean. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 26 Oct 80]

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

FOREIGN SHIPS PROCEDURES--Jakarta, 15 Oct (AFP)--All foreign vessels are prohibited from engaging in fishing within the Indonesian 200-mile exclusive economic zone except by permit of the fisheries directorate-general of the Agriculture Ministry on the application of the foreign government concerned, a Foreign Ministry circular said. The circular, issued today to foreign representations and international agencies in Jakarta, also lists procedures toward obtaining three-month but extensible permits for foreign fishing ships. Applications should state name, tonnage, crew list and call-sign of vessel, operational area, and types as well as quantity of fish to be caught. The 200-mile zone was proclaimed by the Indonesian Government last March 21. [Text] [BK151355 Hong Kong AFP in English 1340 GMT 15 Oct 80]

CSO: 5200

MARINE POLLUTION ACT DEFICIENCIES TO BE REMEDIED

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 19 Sep 80 p 5

[Text]

Wellington Bureau

The Government will set up a working party to try to remedy serious deficiencies in the Marine Pollution Act which have been discovered by the statutes revision committee.

Parliament was told yesterday that, if a major oil spillage occurred on the New Zealand coast, the present provisions of the act could could lead to severe difficulties in sorting out liability, clean-up costs and damages claims.

The problems cropped up when the committee was studying the Marine Pollution Amendment Bill, which was reported back to Parliament yesterday.

Tidy Up

Its main purpose was to bring into New Zealand law matters relating to the dumping and incineration of wastes at sea.

The committee found no problems in that section and recommended that the bill go ahead.

However, it could not go along with efforts to tidy up definitions in the principal act relating to such things as "internal waters" and "owner."

The committee found that the principal act needed a complete review because of problems in such interpretations and in the approach of prosecuting authorities such as harbour boards when deciding between criminal and civil liability in pursuing claims for oil spillages and other forms of pollution.

The committee chairman, Mr B. E. Brill (Govt—Kapiti), said that the evidence before the committee had shown that the act was "not the most readily understandable of our statutes."

Overlapping

"Its main problem is that it attempts to legislate into domestic law a multiplicity of provisions contained in at least six different international conventions," he told Parliament.

In doing so, the principal act enacted penal provisions based in descriptions of occurrences, vessels, persons and substances, some of

which overlapped in inappropriate ways.

"As a result," said Mr Brill, "criminal procedures are used against persons who in strict law have little connection with the ships involved."

"Nor are the realities of present-day insurance arrangements catered for in the existing provisions governing criminal liability."

Convenient

Differences in the provisions relating to criminal and civil liability apparently tempted harbour boards to endorse what were essentially civil law responsibilities by using the criminal sanction of a fine plus related clean-up expenses.

In addition, it would almost invariably be more convenient for a harbour board to prosecute the New Zealand agent rather than the overseas owner.

Mr Brill added that the provisions of the act enabling an order for clean-up costs to be made in association with the criminal conviction of an agent could be contrary to New Zealand's obligations under the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969.

Daunting

."As yet, New Zealand has been lucky enough to avoid any really major oil spillage." he said.

"If such a spillage occurred with the act in its present form, then the problems in sorting out liability, clean-up costs and damages claims could be daunting."

Mr Brill said the Government had accepted the committee's recommendation that the act be reviewed. In particular, the working party would look at the definitions of "internal waters" and "owner" and also the differences between civil and criminal liability and how the different proceedings should apply to owners, agents, insurers and others.

CSO: 5200

MORE LOCAL CONTROL OF JOINT FISHING VENTURES ASKED

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] Press Asan
Wellington

The Fishing Industry Board wants mixed fishing ventures "New Zealandised" as fast as possible.

Almost all the mixed fishing ventures working off the coast are still mainly "foreign-run" and only a tiny portion of their earnings finish up in New Zealand, it says.

"In most cases the vessels are foreign-owned, they are crewed wholly or substantially by foreign nationals, much of the product they are landing undergoes no further processing in New Zealand and the sole initial benefit to New Zealand lies in the ultimate remission of as little as 5 per cent of the net foreign exchange earnings."

In its annual report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, the board recommends stepping up the programme of "New Zealandisation" by:

- Increasing New Zealand crewing.
- New Zealand investment in the fishing vessels.
- Investment in cold stores and processing factories.
- Increasing domestic content by increased processing.
- Sharing in the risks of such a venture.

Problems

The board notes that there are difficulties in achieving more New Zealand control.

Mixed fishing ventures, it says, face the same economic problems as the rest of the industry—cash-flow problems and areas of intense exploitation of resources.

Elsewhere in its report, the board says fishermen need an income stabilisation scheme along the lines of those run by primary producer boards.

It cites increased costs, price and catch fluctuations and the need for large capital investment which, it says, have left many in the industry without enough cash on hand to meet financial commitments in a bad year.

Step Up

"The board believes that some sort of price-support mechanism will be needed on a continuing basis for those sectors expanding into the less profitable species," says the report.

It also urges the Government to step up it level of funding of board activities.

The Government grant was cut from $400,000 to $200,000 last year and, to continue its programme, the board was forced to delve into reserves to fund its research marketing programmes.

Subsidy

"If Government contributions remain at this low level in the 1980-81 year, the board will be obliged to defer or reduce many of its planned activities," says the report.

Levies from fishermen last year accounted for almost $300,000 of the board's revenue, and the Government grant represented a subsidy of about 25c in the dollar.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

FISH EXPORTS--Wellington (Press Assn)--Exports of New Zealand's burgeoning fishing industry jumped by 54 per cent in value last year, while tonnages almost doubled. The New Zealand Fishing Industry Board report, tabled in Parliament yesterday, shows that total fish exports last year fetched $97.6 million. Fin-fish accounted for the major portion of exports with snapper contributing $13.1 million, tuna $6.9 million and eels $4.4 million. Exports of shellfish were up by more than 300 per cent to 10,738 tonnes, worth $17.4 million. The report attributed the increase to exports of joint-venture squid. There were, however, significant increases in exported quantities of mussels, octopus and crabs, which together realised more than $500,000. Japan was the major fish export market, taking $27.6 million worth of fish, followed by the United States, which took $24 million, and Australia, $16.5 million. [Text] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 18 Sep 80 p 5]

SNAPPER CURBS--(HERALD Marine Reporter)--The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries is likely to introduce curbs on snapper and trevally fishing in the Bay of Plenty because of a dramatic decline in catches. Trawl surveys have shown that adult snapper catches have declined by 88 per cent and trevally by 97 per cent this year, compared with a similar survey in 1961. Adult snapper and trevally are almost certainly being overfished in this region, according to the ministry's research scientist Mr G. James. "While this does not seem to have yet significantly reduced the number of small snapper and trevally it could be unwise to delay action until a reduction is obvious, as by then the situation may be too late to rectify," he said. "A considerable reduction in effort and catches is needed in the Bay of Plenty if the best yields are to be obtained." The ministry has conducted test trawls in the same areas between March and May, this year, to compare with tests in a similar period in 1961. The catch rates for two less-important species--red gurnard and john dory--appear to have increased in that period. [Text] [Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 16 Sep 80 p 8]

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL FISHERY ORGANIZATIONS--The government will seek to join international fishery organizations including the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) and major international fisheries-related organizations as part of its effort, to expand cooperative relations with those coastal nations that are abundant in fishery resources, National Fisheries Administration (NFA) sources said yesterday. When Korea gains its membership in the international fishery organizations, according to the sources, it will greatly contribute to the development of the domestic fishery industry because Korea's membership in the NAFO and the international bodies will give improved chances for Korean fishery firms to participate in fishery resources development projects sponsored by member countries, of those international organizations. Among the fishery organizations in which Korea will apply for the membership, NFA sources said, are, besides the NAFO, the International Commission for the South East Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF), Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council (IPFC), Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic Fisheries (CECAF), Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) and International Whaling Commission (IWC). [Text] [SK070139 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Oct 80 p 3]

CSO: 5200

MINISTER COMMENTS ON FISHING VIOLATIONS; U.S. BOATS FINED

PA251605 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] National Fishery Director Marcos Zambrano Zambrano has levied fines totaling 32.5 million sucres against three U.S. fishing boats captured by navy patrol boats Tuesday while fishing 100 miles off Santa Elena Peninsula. Zambrano fined the fishing boat Mary $369,000, the Carolina $145,000 and the Cindy Anne $287,000 in accordance with Ecuadorean law which calls for sanctions against any foreign boat caught fishing within Ecuador's 200-mile territorial limit without governmental authority. The three boats had 1,460 tons of catch aboard when they were captured by the navy.

Referring to the holding of the U.S. fishing boats in Ecuadorean jurisdictional waters, Gen Marco Subia, defense minister, reminded the United States that Ecuador is a sovereign state whose laws cannot be violated.

While accompanying President Jaime Roldos at a ceremony in Salinas to celebrate the 32d graduation of Ecuadorean Air Force officers, Subia dismissed the possibility of a revival of the so-called tuna war which marred relations between the two countries several years ago. He said the three tuna boats are in Manta awaiting the imposition of the respective sanctions, which will include the confiscation of their catches. He said the navy has specific instructions from the Defense Ministry to enforce Ecuador's rights within its territorial sea. He added that he hopes there will not be cause for further boat captures and that U.S. boatowners will obtain the proper fishing permits from the Ecuadorean Government on time.

CSO: 5200

EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED TO INTEGRATE FISHING INTO ECONOMY

Nouakchott CHAAB in French 9 Sep 80 pp 1, 8

[Editorial: "The Point: Necessary Integration of Fishing into the National Economy"]

[Text] The importance of the fishing sector, for a country like ours, whose coasts are rich in fishing resources, is not overlooked by anyone. This importance is all the more true to the extent that our country, confronted by the harsh reality of an unfavorable economic situation, is experiencing a difficult situation following years of drought.

Throughout the world one is becoming more and more aware of the importance of the resources of the sea for the future of all humanity.

With concern for operating a reconversion of our national economy and in order to better control the exploitation of our coasts, the CMSN [Military Committee for National Salvation] has defined the broad guidelines of the fishing policy that our country will henceforth have to follow.

It is for this purpose and in order to obtain the cooperation of national staffs in working out this new policy that a seminar on the development of the fishing sector was started yesterday and will continue until next Wednesday, to find ways and means of guaranteeing a quick integration of this sector into the national economy.

These days of reflection will make it possible for national operators to bring about a completely fair and sincere contribution to the implementation of a viable fishing policy that will protect the interests of Mauritania.

It is not necessary to return to choices that have already been made, because in any case they would not be given further consideration.

Our country in fact has decided to give priority to the development of the occupation of fishing, which will constitute the main basis of our fishing

policy. It has also decided to cancel fishing licenses and at the same time develop means of supervising our coasts.

Seminar participants will thus have to consider these facts and orient their discussions toward a search for a positive contribution that is likely to consolidate these options.

The seminar in which they are participating is of great importance to national management and the entire country. It falls within the framework of the five-year plan.

8255
CSO: 5200

GHANAIAN FISHING VESSELS RELEASED BY ANGOLA

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 10 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] Two State Fishing Corporation vessels which were arrested by the Angolan authorities for allegedly fishing illegally in Angolan territorial waters have been released following the intervention of the President, Dr Hilla Limann.

The vessels, the "Shama" and the"Tono" were seized and the crew threatened with prosecution five weeks ago for violating Angolan laws. The likely penalties for this was going to be a heavy fine and the possible seizure of the fishing gear of the two vessels.

On learning of the detention of the ships and their crew, the President sent a special delegation to Angola led by Dr E.K. Andah, Minister of Agriculture, which successfully negotiated the release of the ships with Angolan President, Jose Eduardo dos Santos and his Ministers.

In releasing the ships, the Angolan authorities stressed that they were doing so as a gesture of friendship of the people of Angola towards the people of Ghana who had assisted at a time when the Angolan people needed help. However, they warned that they would not countenance any future violations.

Accordingly, the Minister of Agriculture has warned all Ghanaian registered fishing vessels to stay away from the fishing waters of countries with which Ghana does not have any bilateral fishing agreements, especially Angola.

Quite apart from any penalties which any crew might face abroad for not heeding this warning, the Government will take other strong measures at home against them.

CSO: 5200

ZIMBABWE ACCUSED OF VIOLATING ZAMBIAN WATERS

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 11 Oct 80 p 5

[Text]

Zambian fishermen in the Chirundu and Siavonga areas have accused Zimbabwean wildlife officials of violating Zambian territorial waters and airspace using patrolling as a pretext.

Member of Parliament for Siavonga, Mr Shumba Hapunda, was also told when he toured the district for 11 days that unless the Zimbabwean officials refrained from violating Zambian territorial waters, they would continue fishing in the Zimbabwean waters on the Zambezi River.

The charges follow the arrest of 27 Zambian fishermen last June by Zimbabwean officials. Half of the fishermen were jailed by a Karoi Court.

During one of the meetings addressed by Mr Hapunda, the fishermen also called on the Zambian police to patrol the river on the Zambian side in order that all Zimbabweans violating our territorial waters could also be arrested.

So far, an on-the-spot survey has indicated that at least two dug-out canoes and four fish nets belonging to Zambians get destroyed and confiscated respectively by Zimbabwean wildlife officials every week.

The bone of contention remains that while Zambians are told to keep off Zimbabwean waters, the Zimbabweans themselves actually come to the Zambian shores with their power boats and helicopters.

However, in at least seven of his 11 meetings he has addressed, Mr Hapunda has made it absolutely clear that the Zambian Government is not prepared to see any more Zambians defying the laws of another sovereign country.

"The first batch of 27 fishermen should be last. The State is not prepared to make any representation for the release of anyone who gets into trouble with the Zimbabwean laws any more," the MP warned.

He was almost jeered at this point, especially at Bbendere Fish Camp — some 45 kilometres east of Siavonga when youthful fishermen pointed to the sky and told the MP that a plane circling above belonged to Zimbabwean wildlife officials.

However, through persuasion, Mr Hapunda managed to confain the situation but on the understanding that the Zambian Government dispatched a police patrol team to arrest those Zimbabweans illegally crossing into Zambia.

There were also allegations of tribalism which Mr Hapunda stamped out throughout his tour. The effect of this was that Siavonga people referred to tribesmen from other parts of Zambia as foreigners.

"Zambia derives her name from this River Zambezi. It goes without saying, therefore, that this same river belongs to all Zambians," Mr Hapunda stressed.

CSO: 5200

ABIDJAN: WEST AFRICA'S LEADING TUNA PORT

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 18 Sep 80 p 11

[Text] Abidjan's central position between two major fishing zones, especially for tuna fishing, the islands of Sao Tome and Ile du Prince and the Guinea dome near Conakry, is a choice location which entitles it to be classified as one of the first rank tuna ports of western Africa.

Such is the inescapable conclusion of the report on Ivory Coast fisheries, 1976-1978, furnished by the Department of Maritime and Lagoon Fisheries.

In 1978, the French-Ivorian fleet brought 81 percent of its catch to Abidjan and 16 percent to Dakar (as compared to 71 percent to Abidjan and 28 percent to Dakar in 1977). In 1978 a total of 78,000 tons of fresh tuna was deposited at Abidjan.

At present, the fishing port of Abidjan extends along 1,352 meters of quai. The fishing fleet of 1978 consists of:

Twenty-five trawlers totaling 5,065 tons and 21 sardine boats totaling 2,134 tons. These two sizeable but outmoded fleets need renovation to be started. However, the deficiency of the Ivorian halie utic stock requires a search for new sources in the fishable waters of other countries (Senegal, Mauritania, Guinea, Angola) but the protectionist policies of these countries which seek to reserve these deeps for their own fleets makes it difficult for Ivorian ships to obtain licenses.

Eight tuna boats totaling 5,138 tons. This fleet is developing and two new trans-oceanic units will be put into service this year (cost per unit: 1.5 billion CFA).

Six shrimp boats, 130 tons gross tonnage.

Trawler Fishing

				Variance	
Catch	1976	1977	1978	1976/1977	1977/1978
Tons	14,908	16,467	16,032	+ 10.4%	- 2.6%
Value in millions CFA	1,286.4	1,657.8	2,241.4	+ 28.9%	+ 35.2%
Average price K/CFA	86	101	139	+ 17.4%	+ 37.6%

The relative stability of the trawler take comes from, according to a study by the Center for Oceanographic Research, the diminishing return from Ivorian waters being offset by increases in the catch taken off Guinean and Senegal waters. The sky-rocketing prices are partly due to cost increases (salaries, fuel), partly due to decreases in frozen fish imports (105,000 tons in 1976, 65,000 tons in 1978).

Sardine Fishing

				Variance	
Catch	1976	1977	1978	1976/1977	1977/1978
Tons	35,592	31,283	24,642	- 4 %	- 21 %
Value in millions CFA	1,601.5	1,983.9	2,328.9	+ 23.9%	+ 17.3%
Average price K/CFA	49	63	94	+ 28.6%	- 49.2%

The decrease in tonnage noted since 1977 is caused by the partial disappearance of the Ivorian-Ghanian stock of Sardinella, also of the Japanese scomber, a type of mackerel that feeds on the sardinella.

There are also annual variations in herring stock (Sardinella eba, a typically Ivorian species) due to bioclimatic influences on the reproductive cycle.

Price increases have the same causes as those for trawler fishing.

For these two categories of fishing, increasing the tonnage of the catch depends on obtaining licenses to fish the waters of other countries.

The 1978 Ivorian tuna catch represents only 20.34 percent of the total take deposited at the port of Abidjan by the whole group of tuna boats (French, Moroccan, Spanish, Japanese) operating in this fishing zone.

Shrimp Fishing

This catch, prepared and frozen at sea, is above all an export item of shrimp to Europe. The average price increases steadily and largely compensates the slight fall in tonnage.

Local Fishing

				Variances	
Catch	1976	1977	1978	1976/1977	1977/1978
Tons	12,000	12,000	12,000	----	----
Value in millions CFA	1,824	2,040	2,532	11.8%	24.1%
Average price KG/CFA	152	170	211	11.8%	24.1%

This type of fishing is very active along the Ivorian coast, where numerous small craft provide a variety of sea products to local markets. The figures in the chart on the preceding page are approximate, as it is difficult to monitor the tonnage brought in through these small boats. However, this sector is being brought under state control and will then be better monitored.

8860
CSO: 5200

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED WITH DEVELOPMENT OF FISHING

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 30 Sep 1 Oct 80

[Series of articles by Ibrahima Ndiaye: "12,000 Men and Their Families Extract Their Living From the Sea"]

[Excerpt] The importance the government places on fishing has been proved. The Marine Fishing Secretariat was created after 1 Dec 1980 and its objective is to develop fishing which currently has enormous potential. On the African coast, our fishermen are reputed to be the best.

And today, considering the economic situation which prevails in many countries, the government, following new guidelines has deemed it very necessary to revitalize the fishing industry.

For this purpose we met with Fishing Regional Inspector, Mr Cheikh Tidiane Bousso. Regionally, the fishing industry has experienced a definite improvement in the past years, through its administrative structure. One office deals with marine production and popularization control. Another office is designed to aid the development of marine fishing and answers to the CAPAS [expansion unknown] project.

"Fishing," specifies Mr Bousso, "is always dominated by land activity, above all the unadaptability of equipment used in deep-sea fishing." Whatever is said, it must be recognized that fishing is a very dynamic activity, in the sense that it is a year-round enterprise, with a heavy catch from December to May. The penetration of the "cobo" banks is observed from May to November. The rain, which causes desanilization of waters also causes another penetration much more accentuated towards the North of these same "cobo" species.

As for the marine sector, Mr Bousso made us understand that it possesses considerable ichtyological potential, which is hardly exploited.

Concerning fishing development in the Sine-Saloum region, it was verified that the production has more than tripled from 1976 to 1979. This spectacular increase is due, in great part, to the beginning of the Djifer power plant project which has facilitated means of transportation for the products and has limited fishermen's migration. Also, one must note the effort to motorize canoes and equipment with modern fishing gear (purse seine), which further encourages the fisherman to better operate.

Geographic configuration and the rugged coastline are constraining factors for the organization of fishing. It is often difficult to correlate all activities. Mr Bousso stresses that "concerning product marketing, an organization on the scale of cooperatives does not yet exist. Infrastructures are insufficient and a portion of fresh catch is always destined to industrial applications."

As for export products it has retained nothing more than the dry fish interest, in its majority industrial applications. SOPESINE [expansion unknown] exports almost all its production to Europe and North Africa. And, concerning industrial applications, the old customers were Mali and Guinea People's Republic. Currently, producers are mostly oriented towards Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Sierra Leone.

The Fishing Inspector has also pointed out to us that agriculture is still the prime vocation in the arachidic basin, but today, fishing takes the upper hand and it is getting modernized in the regional and local levels. Mr Bousso has also stressed that beginning in 1980 living conditions for the islands' inhabitants are definitely higher than for the average rural population. An agricultural worker's income does not go beyond 25,000-50,000 CFA francs, while a fisherman's income reaches, in average, 100,000 CFA francs. "And, as far as nutrition goes, the fisherman is, in all cases, better off, because they dispose of nitrate substances of psicole origin. The fisherman also occupies himself with agriculture during slow periods and assures his grain intake. The fisherman can easily meet both needs," noted Mr Bousso.

[Article: "Managing and Modern Wharf and Port"]

[1 Oct 80, p 8]

[Text] One of the concerns of the Fishing Regional Inspection is to definitely settle the fishermen in their original habitat, thereby limiting immigration and rural exodus of island's inhabitants. Besides, a sensitization program has already been launched for this purpose.

Regarding equipment, it was decided that the goal will be to motorize the canoes by 100 percent. In the organization of modern fishing it is a matter, then, of changing our fishermen's way of thinking, heading them towards deep-sea fishing, teaching them new techniques. "We want to gradually improve fishing boats and engines," indicated the inspector. "We are also thinking about modernizing distribution centers, by creating a refrigerated chain."

Concerning production, the Fishing Regional Inspection's goal is to assure a per capita consumption of 67.5 kg per year. Maintaining the progression of population growth at the rate of 2.9 percent per year the need for fresh fish in the Sine-Saloum region will be 76,708 tons for a population of 1,121,604 inhabitants in 1981. "This goal," told us Mr Cheikh Tidiane "won't be easily attained, even with a modern factory fleet, where 40 percent of the production will be used by industry. It will be necessary to count on the support of other regions (Thies, Cape Verde, Fleuve)."

As for canoe fishing, it is a matter of equipping the wharfs with propellers and to motorize the canoes by 100 percent from now to 1981. Currently, motorization rate is 70 percent. The aid program for factory fishing must be retained (CAPAS [expansion unknown] program), which relates to the creation of a distribution

network for canoe fishing products within the outline of the canadian bilateral aid. Financing and implementation have forecasted the placing and organization of centers like the one in Fatick, as well as equipment in refrigerated trucks.

With regards to modern fishing, great attention must be paid to the Djifer power plant project. It is a matter of implementing all projects a few miles from the channel and installing a modern fishing harbor on the Saloum side.

It would be desirable to manage a wharf and accompanying superstructures. Also, for a better development of fishing in the region, the installation of related industries on the Djifer harbor, completing the ones already in existence, will allow the full development of the fishing industry.

In order that the execution of these programs and projects are realized in the best of conditions, it is necessary to create an important human cadre (senior technicians). This will provide, above all, new jobs and a need for industrial improvement, which should address itself to fishing masters, mechanics, equipment technicians and offices for the fishing industry.

The inspector then concluded: "The future of fishing certainly depends on the growing effort of public powers, but, above all, on the efforts that the collectivities will consent in promoting, instigating and mobilizing all regional living forces for a better growth of this young and dynamic sector."

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CSO: 5200

NORWEGIAN PAPER FORECASTS DIFFICULT FISHING TALKS WITH EEC

LD271047 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 23 Oct 80 p 32

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA report: "Fisheries Meeting With the EEC"]

[Text] Norway and the EEC open negotiations on 23 October to fix the total permitted catch of fish in the North Sea for 1981 and the allocation of the quota among individual countries.

According to information given to NORSK TELEGRAM BYRAA the negotiations in Oslo, which will continue later in Brussels, will be extremely complicated with a serious danger of a reduction in, or even a suspension of, Norwegian fishing in EEC member nations' fishing zones.

The fundamental reason for this development is the enormous overcapacity of Western European fishing fleets and fishing industries, which have led to drastically reduced fish stocks in both the North Sea and the Barents Sea, NORSK TELEGRAM BYRAA was told.

Norway is interested in preserving its traditional prawn fishing off Greenland, its mackerel fishing west of Ireland, and especially its fishing for cod cusk, ling and spiny dogfish in British waters.

But for Norwegian fishermen to have quotas in these waters, Norway must have something to offer the EEC countries in return, and it is here that the difficulties really make themselves felt. Norway now has even less than usual to offer the EEC countries in the Barents Sea because of the low cod stocks there.

The North Sea quota war is also due to the lack of a joint fisheries policy in the EEC. The fact that the EEC nations have not been able to reach agreement on effective regulations to protect fish stocks led this year to overfishing of mackerel.

CSO: 5200

LOS CONFERENCE ADOPTS 12-MILE TERRITORIAL WATER LIMIT FOR GREECE

Athens TO VIMA in Greek 20 Sep 80 p 3

/Article by Giannis Kartalis/

/Text/ One more session of the longest international conference ever adjourned last month in Geneva. It is the 9th session of the Third International Conference on the Law of the Sea /LOS/ which has set as its ambitious target the signing by 150 countries of an international agreement for a fairer distribution of the sea resources among all nations.

This conference has dealt also with vital Greek interests which concern mainly the sovereign rights in the country's territorial waters, the continental shelf, and the status of the /Aegean Sea/ island. The conference has adopted certain positive regulations for Greece such as the 12-mile territorial water zone and the principle that the islands have their continental shelf on which they exercise exclusive rights.

But what is considered as exceedingly favorable to the Greek position is that the sovereign rights of a country extend not only to the 12-mile sea zone but to the air space as well. This means that Greece can extend its territorial waters as well as air space to 12 miles thus assuming complete control of the Aegean Sea (as is known, the territorial sea zone today is limited to 6 miles and the air space to 10 miles).

Continental Shelf of the Islands

This LOS Conference decision has resulted in a reaction from Ankara which repeatedly in the recent past has attempted to violate the Greek air space during Turkish naval exercises in the Aegean Sea in an effort to reduce the 10-mile limit to 6 miles so as to coincide with the present width of the territorial waters.

The sovereign rights a country has on its continental shelf preclude the exploration and exploitation of the natural resources therein (oil, minerals, and so on). These rights are exclusive. This means that if a country does not exercise these rights on its continental shelf no other country has the right to do so without its permission. The regulations already approved state that the exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf cannot prevent free navigation in the adjoining waters.

With regard to the status of the islands, the conference agreed, following extensive discussions, that the islands have a continental economic zone and territorial waters exactly the same as continental sea shores. From a legal point of view, this destroys the Turkish claims that the islands have no continental shelf and that delineation of the Aegean continental shelf should be made on the basis of a line which passes at about the middle of the open sea. Of course, the uninhabited, barren isles are excluded from such status.

Clash of Two Targets

It is characteristic that on both subjects--the islands' continental shelf and the 12-mile territorial zone--Turkey reacted by claiming the view that in the semi-closed seas "with special geographic characteristics" (the reference to the Aegean is clear) the width of the territorial waters should be defined by bilateral agreements between the concerned countries in the area according to the "equitable principle." This view, however, was rejected. On the contrary, it was accepted that wherever the distance between shores is less than 24 miles (12 + 12) the delineation will be made on the basis of the equidistant (from the two shores) line.

One of the most controversial matters the conference discussed and which directly concerns Greece was the delineation of the continental shelf case where the proponents of the "equidistant line" (which the 1958 Geneva agreement adopted) are in total disagreement with those of the "equitable principle" (which Turkey supports). The proponents of the first position (among which is Greece) propose that the delineation of the continental shelf is based on the principle of the "equidistant line" considering also the area's conditions. On the contrary, the group of countries which supports the equitable principle proposes bilateral agreements between neighboring countries on the basis of this principle which, however, allows unilateral, arbitrary interpretation and by-passes the strict international regulations.

In any event, at this stage the LOS Conference has adopted the following proposal as concerns the question of delineation: The delineation of the continental shelf between neighboring countries should be made on the basis of an agreement according to international law. This agreement should be in accord with the equitable principle using at the same time the equidistant line principle and considering the area's circumstances. The attempt to compromise the two views is apparent.

Transit Passage Through Straits

Another problem about to be solved concerns the international straits. The great powers insisted that the status of free navigation which is in force for the open seas should prevail in this case also. Finally the conference adopted the "transit passage" which reconciles free navigation and "harmless passage" which is in force for foreign ships which pass through the territorial waters of a country.

According to the new rules of "transit passage," the ships and aircraft should pass through or fly over the straits without delay and they should avoid any threat or force against the sovereignty, the territorial integrity, and independence of the country surrounding the straits.

At the 9th session of the LOS Conference the Greek delegation which was headed by former Deputy Foreign Minister K. Stavropoulos succeeded in having the session adopt a resolution for the protection of undersea archeological findings. More specifically, it was agreed that each coastal country is under obligation to protect the archeological objects located at the bottom of the sea 24 miles from the shore. Any removal or transportation of such archeological objects will be considered a violation of the sovereign rights the country has in its territorial waters. It is thus believed that the Greek archeological treasures at the bottom of the sea will be protected effectively from the illicit dealers in antiquities.

An All-Inclusive Agreement

For the normal conducting of its intricate work the LOS Conference was divided into three committees:

The first committee deals with the most difficult problem: the establishment of an international status which will govern the bottom of the sea which is located beyond the zones of national jurisdiction and constitutes the so-called "humanity's common heritage."

The second committee examines the general problems of the Law of the Sea.

The third committee deals exclusively with environmental and scientific research problems.

The conference's objectives are ambitious, since it aims at preparing a single text (of the new international agreement) which will include all facets of the Law of the Sea without exception--that is, navigation, territorial waters, international straits, open and semi-closed seas, the coastal countries, the islands, the economic zone, the sea bottom, the continental shelf, the protection of the sea environment and scientific research.

Of exceptional interest are the debates concerning the exploitation of the sea bottom where the interests of the rich and poor countries are at odds since the bottom has sources of invaluable resources. It has been ascertained that the great depths of the oceans have immense quantities of the famous tubercles which contain minerals of great value, especially manganese, nickel, copper, and cobalt. These tubercles are not petrifications but water products.

The sea, then, has enormous mineral resources from which all countries want to derive benefits. The problem, however, is that only the technologically advanced countries--and mainly the United States--can exploit these resources. For this reason the discussions center around the establishment of an organization (the so-called "Principle") which through complicated procedures will undertake to extract and sell these ores.

Despite the exceptionally slow pace of the LOS Conference which began in 1974 in Caracas, the more than 150 participating countries have already agreed to prepare an unofficial draft agreement containing 320 articles and eight appendices. It is expected that next year one more session will take place in New York or Geneva which, it is believed, will be the last one before the final session in Caracas for the panegyric signing of the agreement.

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END

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26 November 1980

Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 133

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26 November 1980

WORLDWIDE REPORT

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 133

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U.S. TUNA BOATS MAY BE BANNED FROM SOUTH PACIFIC WATERS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 11 Oct 80 p 12

[Report by HERALD marine reporter]

[Text] While South Pacific nations argue about fisheries rules, Japan, South Korea and others are cashing in on the catches because of differing management policies.

When the South Pacific Fisheries Agency was formed a few years ago there were hopes that it could give muscle to small Pacific nations who were about to negotiate fishing agreements with the large powers, but now it is admitted by New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries officials that it is too late.

The primary problem is the existence of two separate South Pacific fisheries bodies —the South Pacific Forum's Honiara-based Fisheries Agency and the Noumea-based fisheries arm of the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation, the South Pacific Economic Commission.

The newly independent Pacific nations support the Honiara Fisheries Agency, and Pacific territories under the jurisdiction of the metropolitan powers of France and the United States favour the South Pacific Economic Commission, according to the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Pacific division, Mr G. C. Fortune.

There were hopes that South Pacific nations would form a sort of fisheries cartel to establish uniform policies on fisheries management foreign licence fees for fishing rights and on other matters, he said.

New Zealand's own fisheries officials who have been involved with both organisations believe that chance has been lost and the fishing nations have quietly played off one organisation against another to wrest the most favourable agreements for themselves.

Best Means

The South Pacific Fisheries Agency does act as a sort of data-bank for its members, and is also an adviser to individual states on the best means of establishing fisheries controls and administering zones, but there is no concerted action on a large scale.

The South Pacific Economic Commission has busied itself with technical and scientific appraisals of the extent of massive skipjack tuna resources in the region by conducting a big tuna-tagging programme.

Problems over devising a uniform fisheries management policy for the South Pacific's mostly migratory fish resources have now been compounded by a major fisheries squabble within the United States.

The United States is both a major catcher and consumer of Pacific tuna, so the argument has far-reaching implications.

The phasing-out of all foreign fishing within the United States own 200-mile zone within four years is proposed in a new piece of legislation now before Congress.

Until now the United States has firmly recognised the rights of all nations to share catches of migratory fish such as tuna.

If the United States blocks all foreign boats from its waters New Zealand and other South Pacific nations may consider banning American super-seiners from their zones and keep the tuna for their own fishermen.

The United States has already reduced Japanese blue fin tuna catches in its waters by 10 per cent.

Not only will a drastic change in American fisheries policy promote more nationalism in the South Pacific, it is also likely to lead to more pressure from those who have been excluded from American waters to fish for the same species in the South Pacific.

Important

With developments such as those afoot the need for a stronger unified South Pacific fisheries agency becomes more important.

The possibility of that being achieved at the South Pacific Bureau's next conference at Port Moresby on October 18 is remote.

Mr Fortune said proposals to merge some of the various activities of the bureau and South Pacific Forum received a cool reception at the last Forum meeting this year.

It was basically a case of the independent countries not wanting the non-Pacific metropolitan powers in a fisheries management agency.

CSO: 5200

FRG-NEW ZEALAND JOINT FISHING VENTURE TERMED FAILURE

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 Sec 3 p 3

[Comment by the business news staff]

[Text] The failure of the West German - New Zealand joint venture fishing undertaking will have a bad effect on New Zealand's image in north Germany.

The single trawler involved, the 3500-tonne German-owned Weservmunde, set out on its return to West Germany last week, after two years experimental fishing in New Zealand waters.

Sources close to the fishing industry said the news of the failure would be widely reported in German newspapers, weekly news magazines and trade journals and would produce an attitude of frustration.

The reasons given yesterday by the Acting Prime Minister, Mr MacIntyre, for the failure of the venture were seen as political as distinct from pragmatic.

It was not necessary for the ship to return to West Germany for modifications so that New Zealand species could be processed, as the work required was well within the capability of local shipyards.

It did not make sense, it was suggested, for a ship to undertake a five-week, non-productive voyage with full running costs, for a modification.

Doubt was also cast on the validity of the additional reason advanced, that New Zealand species cannot be caught at night because they disperse.

The real reasons for the failure were seen as lack of experience on the part of the partners involved, and a combination of problems such as unloading the catch and the composition of crews.

An observer said it had been a mistake to try for big volume catches with only one vessel. He said a joint venture with Russian interests, using a number of smaller vessels was proving a success.

The New Zealand partner in that venture, he said, now had worthwhile experience to offer West German fishing interests but would find a cool reception to any proposals as a result of what had happened to the Weservmunde.

He suggested that the reasons for failure put forward by Mr MacIntyre had been chosen in a political move to keep labour interests cool by shifting the emphasis to non-contentious points.

CSO: 5200

FIRST POLAND-NEW ZEALAND JOINT FISHING VENTURE IMMINENT

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 20 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The first joint New Zealand-Polish fishing venture is likely to begin at the end of the year.

The deal involves a big new stern trawler, the Profesor Bogucki, R and W Hellaby Ltd and Mauri Bros and Thomson (NZ) Ltd.

The general manager of Mauri Bros, Mr A. Holden, said yesterday the trawler should arrive about the end of the year to start deep-sea fishing.

She will fish from the South Island, probably Bluff, for southern blue whiting, orange roughy, hake and squid. The arrangement is for a two-year term.

The Profesor Bogucki was built in 1977 as a conventional stern trawler but adapted for research work. She is of 2374 tonnes gross and carries a crew of 82.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

ROK-CHILEAN FISHERY COOPERATION--Seoul Oct 13OP-KYODO--Korea and Chilean business leaders Monday agreed to promote bilateral cooperation in fisheries, mining, trade and other economic areas, and opened a direct shipping line between their countries. At the third joint meeting in Seoul of the Korean and Chilean bilateral cooperation committees, some 90 participants discussed boosting bilateral trade and joint ventures, as well as promoting cooperation in forestries, mining and agriculture. The participants agreed to call on their governments to lower tariffs on goods from each others countries and to increase their technological cooperation in the metallurgy and electrical industries. The Chilean side also promised that they would ask their government to increase fishing quota for Korean fishing vessels operating in Chilean waters. The 60-man Korean delegation to the one-day meeting was headed by Cho Hai Hyung, chairman of the Korean committee, while Chilean committee chairman Rafael Errasuriz led a 30-member mission. Commerce-Industry Minister Suh Suk Joon delivered a congratulatory address to the meeting calling for expanding bilateral cooperation not only in trade but also in capital, technology and resource development. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English no time given 13 Oct 80 OW]

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN-JAPANESE PACT--Canberra.--The black marlin fishing grounds off Cairns are to be closed to Japan's long line fishermen, as part of a new tuna fishing agreement announced last night. The Primary Industry Minister, Mr Nixon, said the agreement would operate for a year, from the start of next month. Mr Nixon said the Japanese would be prevented from long-lining in an area from just north of Townsville to near the top of Cape York peninsula and stretching approximately 110 miles beyond the outer edge of the Great Barrier Reef. He said the Japanese had also agreed to a total ban on all fishing in the Reef region. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 16 Oct 80 p 3]

JAPAN, AUSTRALIA ACCORD--Tokyo, 30 Oct (KYODO)--Japan and Australia Thursday signed a new agreement on Japanese longline tuna fishing operations in Australia's 200-mile fishery zone, the government announced. The signing took place in Canberra between Mizuo Kuroda, Japanese ambassador to Australia, and P.J. Nixon, Australian minister for primary industry. The new accord will be put into force Saturday for a one-year term. It provides for detailed procedures for fishery operations by Japanese long-line tuna fishing vessels in Australia's 200-mile zone, including the issuance of fishing licenses for up to 350 vessels against the payment of 1.8 million Australian dollars. The new accord replaces the current agreement due to expire Friday. [Text] [OW301223 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT 30 Oct 80]

CSO: 5200

MARLIN FISHING GROUNDS CLOSED TO JAPANESE

Other Exclusions Listed

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 16 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Canberra: The black marlin fishing grounds off Cairns will be closed to Japan's long line fishermen.

This is part of a new tuna fishing agreement that has just been announced in Canberra.

The Primary Industry Minister, Mr Nixon, said that the agreement would operate for a year from the start of next month.

The Japanese had agreed to a closure in Australian waters that would limit their potential catch by 20 per cent.

Mr Nixon said that the Japanese were to be excluded from long-lining in an area stretching from just north of Townsville to near the top of Cape York Peninsula, and stretching out to sea about 200 km (100 sea miles) beyond the outer edge of the Great Barrier Reef.

He said that the Japanese had also agreed to a total exclusion of all their fishing activities in the Great Barrier Reef region.

They had agreed not to fish for tuna in an area off the Northern Territory where Australian fishermen were active off Arnhem Land and Joseph Bonaparte Gulf.

The Japanese had also agreed to:

--Permanent closures of a big area extending up to 185km (100 sea miles) from the coast between just south of Sydney to the Bass Strait.

--Seasonal closure of the remaining part of the Australian fishing zone off southern NSW and eastern Victoria from September 16 to March 31.

--Extension of the closure of waters south of the Great Australian Bight off South Australia between 35 deg. and 40 deg. south from six to nine months.

--Permanent closure of waters within an area of about a 90km (50-mile) radius of South Australia's major fishing port of Port Lincoln.

Reaction From Japanese

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 17 Oct 80 p 22

[Text] Canberra: Japan would demand its traditional fishing rights in the southern Australia bluefin-tuna fishing areas, a Japanese Embassy official said here yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement by the president of the Australian Fishing Industry Council, Mr Fred Connell, that attempts would be made to have the Japanese completely excluded from the southern tuna fishery.

Mr Connell said that new areas of total closure to the Japanese long-liners and extended seasonal closures had finally been agreed in protracted negotiations.

The changes would cause a 20 per cent reduction in the Japanese catch. These stock would be available for the Australian tuna fleet.

The council had originally sought greater areas of closure to Japanese boats than was finally agreed to, but the end result had been fair to both sides.

Notice had been served on the Japanese fishing industry that the Australian tuna fleet would have the capacity to exploit the Australian fishing zone's southern blue-fin resource fully within 12 months.

Then the council would urge the Federal Government to exclude Japanese long-liners completely from the southern tuna fishery.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

LOBSTER NETTING BAN--The tropical rock lobster, a delicacy in the United States and Japan, is to be protected by regulations approved yesterday by State Cabinet. The government has come to the rescue of the rare lobster, found in the Torres Strait, to prevent it being fished out by large trawlers. Torres Strait Islanders have fished the lobster using primitive nets and spears and this has saved it from extinction. But there have been recent reports of large freezer trawlers operating in the strait netting more than a tonne of rock lobsters at a time. The Maritime Services Minister, Mr Hooper, said the new regulations would make it illegal to have rock lobsters on board a boat carrying nets. The penalty would be immediate confiscation of fishing gear and a fine of up to $400. Mr Hooper will also take to Cabinet within a few weeks proposals to protect the barramundi. In another move, the government will continue a freeze on the issue of licences to fish for prawns off Queensland's eastern coast for an extra 12 months. Mr Hooper said the freeze had been introduced in September last year in an attempt to curb the influx of southern fishermen into Queensland, and to help the fishery remain viable. [Excerpt] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 1 Oct 80 p 20]

SEABED SURVEY--The Sonne, an innovative German research ship left Sydney yesterday on an eight-week voyage to survey the NSW coastal shelf and provide the first details for future seabed disposal of toxic wastes. [Text] [Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 25 Sep 80 p 3]

CSO: 5200

SEMINAR ON MARINE RESOURCES MEETS IN DACCA

President's Address

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 11 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman inaugurated in Dacca on Friday a one-day national seminar on oceanography and marine resources with a call to the experts to intensify coordinated efforts for explorations of seabed resources for the development of the country, reports BSS.

The President said the National Committee for the Exploration and Exploitation of the Resources of the Seas and Oceans, would undertake the work next winter for harnessing the untapped resources of "our seas" and evolve a positive direction in this regard.

He said as the land resources of the country was "limited" the exploitation of the resources in the seas and oceans assumed greater importance for the quick progress of the country.

The Government was "determined" to use the resources of the sea-bed for national progress, he told the experts who later settled down to daylong deliberations in business sessions to recommend measures for finding "vast" untapped resources.

The President called the seminar the first important effort on a national basis for the search and drew the attention of the experts to the probable sea-resources including the prospect of farming of sea weeds for food and finding natural gas, oil and other resources.

President Zia said total efforts have to be made for the exploration work and added though "our knowledge" about the vast scope was limited, the experiences of such studies elsewhere in the world would be useful to aid the search.

The President said all the experts in the country have been pooled to serve on the NECE ERSO to make it an effective body and was hopeful that its work and achievements would "reflect" national will and aspirations. "We are determined" to go ahead with the task, he added.

President Zia said national expertise and technology for the exploration of "our territorial seas and oceans" have to be developed to face the challenge that sea and the ocean just beyond the country's frontier offer us. We must accept the challenge."

In the past, he added, scattered efforts were made in quest of the resources with the result that those were not much fruitful. The seminar represented the first important step on national basis to harness the resources.

The President also stressed the need for holding such seminars in different parts of the country to create awareness among the people about the vast potential in the sea-bed. In this way, he felt, the national efforts would be more meaningful and effective.

Earlier, in his addres of welcome the Chairman of the one and a half month old NCEERSO, State Minist for Science and Technology, Dr R. A. Gani, said such efforts in the past were not possible for lack of support of "political will".

The seminar, he added, would initially aim at acquiring knowledge about the resources in the sea-bed and dissiminate those keeping in view the objective of utilising those for national progress. The government would extend full support to the Committee's programme.

Shipping Minister Speaks

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 11 Oct 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] The Port Shipping and Inland Water Transport Minister, Mr Nurul Huq, on Friday said that passenger ship, M.V. Hizbul Bahr would be partly utilised as oceanographic survey vessel after carrying out some minimum alterations and additions as an interim arrangement, reports BSS.

Giving his speech as the chairman of the first technical session at Institute of Engineers auditorium, Mr Huq said that the President had directed a few months ago that Hizbul Bahr should be utilised as oceanographic research vessel after the Haji season of 1982.

The Shipping Minister said that the total length of inland navigable waterways amounted to some 3,250 miles which increased to more than 5,000 miles during the monsoon. Furthermore Bangladesh had about 2,300 square miles of territorial water and nearly 36,000 square miles of exclusive economic zone in the Bay.

Mr Huq said because of the system of straight base line an area approximately 2,800 square miles belong to what was theoretically called inland waters" but for all practical navigational questions, it should be regarded as "open sea," he added.

Mr Huq said, all these areas together measuring around 40,000 square miles consisted of "open sea" in which the approaches to the ports were found and where the country had sovereign rights and obligations or jurisdiction to exploit oil, gas and other marine resources.

The Shipping Minister stressed the need for oceanographic studies and said some progress had already been made in this field particularly in hydrographic survey with limited resources available in the country. This hydrographic survey consisted of two parts, inland water and sea, he said and added, the boundary between these two parts was not fixed but would move with state of the sea.

Mr Huq said both the inland and sea areas had to be surveyed and re-surveyed at regular intervals and the frequency would depend on the density of shipping the amount of bed clearance to be expected and the survey capability available with us.

He said, the navigational safety requirements and availability of hydrographers and vessels had been the deciding factors to develop this service.

The Shipping Minister said that the hydrographic departments of IWTA had been carrying on surveys up to 40 nautical miles from the coast since 1975 with particular emphasis on the sea lane or sea approaches to the two maritime ports. With the active help and cooperation of Surveyor General of Bangladesh IWTA had also produced navigational charts of sea approaches and were in the process of producing more navigational charts.

The Shipping Minister said that with the objective of coordinated approach in mind, oceanographic commission was set up in the Ministry of Ports Shipping and IWT in 1978, but the desired results could not be achieved as it was under an operational type of mini try. Now quite appropriately "National Committee for Exploration and Exploitation of Resources at Sea and Ocean had been constituted under the Ministry of Science and Technology with members from all concerned disciplines and agencies. It could conveniently commonce the national programme for exploration and exploitation of marine resources.

The Shipping Minister said, even Bangladesh Navy can extend assistance during the early stages of the programme by organising its sea exercises in such a way so as to collect data and information required by the Committee.

Two other technical sessions of the seminar was chaired by Dr Aftabuzzaman State Minister for Fisheries and Livestock and Dr Faridul Huda State Minister for Health and Population Control respectively, while the concluding session was chaired by Dr R.A. Ghani State Minister for Science and Technology.

Presenting a paper on the international consensus on the exploration and exploitation of the resources of the seas and ocean" Capt A.A. Mustafa of Bangladesh Navy stressed the need for enhancing our "means' to exercise our sovereign right on the territorial and economic sea zone and protect it from outside encroachment.

Mr M.A. Hena Chief Hydrographer of Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority, in his paper on physical oceanography suggested creation of a national hydrographic service and undertake immediate survey of the sea area within our jurisdiction and publish nautical charts to prepare the base for scientific study of the sea.

Protection of Sea Areas

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 11 Oct 80 p 12

[Text] The first national seminar on oceanography and marine resources recommended on Friday starting of the exploration and exploitation of the sea resources without further delay and have adequate means to protect our sea areas properly reports BSS.

Organised by the National Committee for the Exploration and Exploitation of the Resources of the Seas and Oceans, the seminar also recommended that a survey and study be initiated immediately to study various marine and oceanographic parameters, and to know erosion and deposition characteristics to study land formation.

The recommendations include study of the marine atmosphere of the Bay of Bengal, quantitative study of the heavy beach minerals, artificial cultivation of sea weeds, declaration of St. Martin's island and Sundarban estuaries as conserved areas, undertaking of exploration programme for the marine fisheries, exploitation of deep sea fishers, and immediate undertaking of marine geological survey to assess the potential of mineral resources in the continental shelf of Bangladesh.

The seminar further suggested control of the pollution in the seas through an appropriate marine environment pollution control order organising of a regional co-operative programme for controlling marine pollution in South Asia, establishment of a national oceanographic and marine research institute, introduction of courses in the universities relating to oceanography marine biology and coastal engineering, and development of national capabilities for offshore drilling of hydrocarbons.

CSO: 5200

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NEED TO PROTECT ECONOMIC ZONE

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 16 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Warships of the Indian Navy intercepted a number of poachers fishing prawn in Indian waters off Sandheads on October 12, it was learnt in Calcutta on Wednesday. Naval officials took action against these poachers, most of whom allegedly belonged to Thailand.

Vice-Admiral M. K. Roy, Flag Officer Comanding-in-Chief, Eastern Naval Command, refused to divulge details of the incident on October 12 because of possible international complications, but said that foreign trawlers were illegally fishing prawn worth more than Rs 5 crores a month in the Sandheads area. [as published] A number of Naval vessels are patrolling the area at present. The current season is the time for breeding prawn.

Vice-Admiral Roy stressed the need to form an effective system of coast guards to defend the economic interests of the country at sea. He said that the recent Laws of the Sea Conference had largely recriented the relations between the seas and the States. According to the terms of the agreement reached at the Conference, 200 miles of the coast of a country has been defined as its exclusive economic zone. Only the countries concerned is entitled to exploit the economic resources of the area. [as published]

He said that the exclusive economic zone of India was rich in mineral wealth. Besides, a large number of fishing trawlers operated in the area. It was important to guard these resources. But lack of adequate finance was standing in the way of developing a system of coast guards. It also took time to acquire vessels to equip the coast guards.

Vice-Admiral Roy noted that during the past five years, arms worth more than $4.5 billion had been brought to the Indian Ocean. The recent moves of the 5th and the 7th fleet of the U.S. Navy and the Soviet fleets from Black Sea and Vladivostok were heightening tension in the area. The Indian Ocean was strategically important, being the link between Europe and the East--Japan, China and Australia--and the connexion between the western and eastern seaboards of Russia. The region has a number of bottlenecks such as the Malacca Straits, Babel Mandeb and the Strait of Hormuz which worried the Super Powers.

Though the Indian Navy was capable of meeting a challange from any of its Asian neighbours, there were plans to modernize it. [as published] INS Vikrant, the

lone aircraft carrier, was being modernized and a frigate, the first to be completely designed in India, was under construction at Mazagon Dock in Bombay.

Vice-Admiral Roy, however, lamented the gradual downfall of ship-building yards in Calcutta. He praised the skill of technicians in Calcutta, but added that they were not equipped with modern machinery and techniques. The Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers were harried by perpetual labour trouble, which led to delays in construction of ships. A number of Defence orders had recently been diverted to Mazagon Dock in view of the situation in Garden Reach. This included the first submarine to be built in India.

He added that the Navy was now tightening its belt in fuel consumption, specially in view of the west Asian war. Care was taken that no fuel was wasted during regular exercises.

CSO: 5200

COMMERCIAL FISHING MORATORIUM IN HAURAKI GULF BEGINS

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 8 Oct 80 p 17

[Text]

A MORATORIUM on the issue of commercial fishing permits in the Hauraki Gulf has been gazetted.

The moratorium, effective from last Friday, was the first step towards establishing a controlled fishery in the gulf, the Minister of Fisheries, Mr MacIntyre, said in a statement.

The Government was moving towards a new management plan for the gulf, the aim of which was to ensure conservation and protection of the fisheries resource, while at the same time providing sustained economic prosperity for commercial fishermen, he said.

The need for a management plan had become increasingly obvious with the escalation in recent years of vessel numbers and the recording of steadily declining snapper catches, Mr MacIntyre said.

Halting the issue of licences would stabilise the situation until provisions of a controlled fishery became fully effective, he added.

Mr MacIntyre said trawling and Danish seining by all vessels 19 metres or over would be prohibited in the gulf. A 3800 tonne annual commercial snapper quota for the area would also be instituted.

All pair trawling and pair Danish seining would also be prohibited in the gulf and the minimum mesh size for trawl nets used in the area would be increased from 100mm to 125mm.

"The combined effect of these measures, to be implemented in the near future, will be to reduce fishing pressure, over-fishing, and a reduction in the catch of small snapper," Mr MacIntyre said.

"The controlled fishery will not affect amateur fishermen who comply with the regulations and take fish, within the prescribed limits, on a non-commercial basis."

The controlled fishery area includes all waters inside a line from Bream Tail to Needles Point on Great Barrier Island, and Cape Barrier to Cape Colville.

CSO: 5200

GOVERNMENT TO SEEK BIDS FOR OFFSHORE OIL EXPLORATION

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 10 Oct 80 p 2

[Text]

THE GOVERNMENT is to test the attractiveness of New Zealand to oil explorers by advertising the availability of specified offshore areas for prospecting licences throughout the world.

Announcing the move last night, the Minister of Energy (Mr Birch) said it had been prompted by a marked upsurge of interest in oil exploration in New Zealand over the last few months.

At best it could precipitate a whole new wave of offshore exploration, he said.

The areas available have been divided into 30 blocks and applicants will be required to submit a suitable work programme for each block for which they apply.

The blocks are off the west coast of the North and South Islands in the western marginal geosyncline, which includes the Taranaki, Graben and Western Platform — considered to be among the most promising exploration areas.

Applications will close next February 15 and the successful applicants will be notified within a few weeks of that date.

Mr Birch said a further application round is envisaged for August 1981.

The Minister said in a statement that competing applications had already been received for areas covered by some of the blocks and it was expected that there would be considerable competition from exploration companies for the most attractive blocks.

Three different sized blocks are offered:—

- The first, and smallest, are half-degree rectangular areas over the shallow-water continental shelf which are considered to be large enough to provide an incentive to explorers. Two or three Maui sized structures or up to five small ones could fit within one such block.
- The second size are one-degree rectangular blocks over deep water and in previously unexplored areas.
- The remainder are a few intermediate-sized blocks whose borders are determined by existing petroleum prospecting licences, the Maui licence or applications which are being seriously considered as licence proposals.

Mr Birch said there would be enough stocks to accommodate all those companies which were expected to apply for licences.

While applications may be made for more than one block, a separate work programme will be required for each.

Mr Birch said the concept of advertising specific areas for licensing was expected to strike a response from many interested companies.

By setting a closing date some four months away it would give them time to work up firm proposals for areas of interest.

"This approach will at least test the water in respect of the attractiveness of New Zealand to oil exploration companies and at best precipitate a whole new wave of exploration," he said.

Mr Birch said while no further licences in the areas covered by these blocks would be granted until after mid-February 1981, licences would continue to be granted over any other areas, both on and offshore, not currently held under licence.

CSO: 5200

OIL EXPLORATION PROGRAM OFF TARANAKI COAST ANNOUNCED

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 8 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Wellington (Press Assn)--A total of $64 million will be poured into an oil exploration programme off the coast of Taranaki over the next two years.

This was announced yesterday by the Minister of Energy, Mr Birch, when he confirmed the granting of two prospecting licences to Shell BP Todd for offshore Taranaki.

Mr Birch said the licences were for a two-year term and covered "highly prospective structures."

If the licences ran their full terms, the consortium would be committed to drilling four wells and carrying out extensive seismic work, he said.

Mr Birch said these wells would be additional to those to which Shell BP Todd were committed under two other prospecting licences granted this year for areas offshore from Taranaki.

"This means that six wells could be drilled under these licences within the next two years. The total cost of the programme is estimated at $64 million," he said.

Mr Birch said the Government, through Petrocorp Exploration, would contribute a portion of the cost in return for a share in the developments if prospecting proved successful and mining followed.

CSO: 5200

TEXT OF PROPOSED VENEZUELAN-COLOMBIAN MARITIME AGREEMENT

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 22 Oct 80 Sec 1 p 12

[Text] At a special function held last night at Miraflores Palace, the president of the republic, Dr Luis Herrera Campins, turned over to the news media the draft agreement with Colombia on the demarcation of marine and submarine areas established, in their entirety, as a possible solution, by the Venezuelan and Colombian commissions during the sixth meeting, which took place in Caraballeda from 13 to 17 October.

The head of state released both the message which the members of the Venezuelan commission addressed to the foreign minister of the republic and the draft to each representative of the media at a ceremony in which he was accompanied by Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velazco. Following is the complete text of both documents:

Draft

Caracas, 20 October 1980

Citizen Dr Jose Alberto Zambrano, Minister of Foreign Affairs
His Office

The Venezuelan delegation for the demarcation of marine and submarine areas with Colombia has the honor of reporting to the national government, through your worthy auspices, that, at the sixth meeting of the negotiating commission for that demarcation, held at Caraballeda from 13 to 17 October, it succeeded in establishing, in its entirety, a possible solution for the aforementioned demarcation, which has been put in the form of a draft.

The delegations agreed to submit it, each on its own, to their respective governments for consideration, so that they might be given instructions in the matter before the recessed meeting resumes.

The Venezuelan delegation has the honor of submitting to the national government this report, containing the aforementioned draft and the maps accompanying it, and takes the liberty of stating, at the same time, that, in its opinion, the draft which has been devised contains the maximum that can possibly be accrued from negotiations, attains the basic goals of Venezuela and guarantees the vital interests of the nation.

The result achieved is the product of consistency in the fundamental goals that have been sought throughout the 12 years of negotiations, and of the coherence of the entire process during its various phases, wherein the solution that is being submitted for your consideration was slowly but surely formulated and backed.

The proposed draft consolidates and definitively establishes Venezuela's exclusive jurisdiction and complete sovereignty in all the waters south of the Castilletes parallel; that is, the waters included between Venezuelan coasts. It extends that jurisdiction and sovereignty further still, because it integrates the marine areas produced by the Los Monjes archipelago with the waters south of the parallel, in a single zone of anterior waters, by drawing straight lines between Monje del Norte and Punta Macolla in Paraguana, and from there in the direction of Cabo Chichibacoa, as far as where it touches the demarcation line between Guajira and Los Monjes. It is acknowledged that the aforementioned archipelago produces all its maritime jurisdictions, that is, territorial sea, continental shelf and exclusive economic zone, with the latter extending as far as the median line of the Caribbean, opening in a fan shape westward, so that it ends at West meridian 71°21'00", which is farther west than the meridian where the terrestrial border with Colombia ends; in other words, west of the Castilletes meridian. In this way, there is achieved for Venezuela, despite the geographical structural projections that the island of Aruba and the La Guajira peninsula represent for it, an exclusive maritime economic zone in the west, compatible with the country's continental front, because Aruba, at the time, agreed to turn the line of demarcation toward the east, and now Colombia has agreed to turn toward the west.

In the draft, the lines of demarcation are determined on the basis of geographical coordinates, and are drawn on the attached charts. Hence, we deem it feasible to give a description of them which will underscore their significance and location.

First Section: Starting at the point of Castilletes, where the terrestrial border reaches the sea, continuing along the corresponding parallel as far as the median line between the Paraguana peninsula and La Guajira. Intersection point B is equidistant from the closest points on the coasts of Venezuela and Colombia.

Second Section: From point B, continuing along the median line between Paraguana and La Guajira as far as point C, called that of triple equidistance; that is, the point at which the closest coasts of Paraguana, Monje del Sur and La Guajira are equidistant. This point is, at the same time, the one that reflects the fact that, starting from it, the demarcation is no longer between Paraguana and La Guajira, but rather between Los Monjes and the latter.

Third Section: From the point of triple equidistance, a line tangent to the 4-mile circumference which has Monje del Sur as a center.

Fourth Section: From point D, a line passing 4 miles west of Monje del Sur and Monje del Norte and, with the same azimuth, continuing until it meets West meridian 71°21', almost in the center of the Caribbean.

Fifth Section: From point E, along the aforementioned meridian to the point where the jurisdiction of a third state, in this case, the Dominican Republic, is reached.

The draft includes the drawing of the straight base lines mentioned previously, north of which the territorial sea, the contiguous zone and the exclusive economic zone will be measured, and south of which lie Venezuelan interior waters. The draft also calls for the solution of matters related to every treaty on demarcation of interior waters, territorial seas or continental shelf, such as those associated with the unification of oil deposits in the event that any are cut by the demarcation line, and with navigation.

Insofar as the former are concerned, it should be emphasized that the draft uses the term "deposit," and not "geological structure" or "field," which are the usual terms in international treaties of this type, and are also those used by Venezuela in its treaty with the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The use of the term "deposit" is aimed at preventing any extensive interpretation, and hence it selected the most restricted word possible, namely, "deposit." In order to achieve this, there was agreement on the method of distributing in halves the hydrocarbons extracted from deposits cut by the demarcation line but subject to the condition, in such an instance, that half of the costs be assumed. Although this method is not the one most often used in private industry or in international demarcations, it is not for that reason unusual in them, and examples of its use have occurred in many instances. In the one of concern to us, apart from the reason cited previously, it was considered advisable because it precludes the long, expensive process of determining from the outset the size of the deposit and the proportion of each therein, which would be a source of constant friction, in the event that there were really deposits cut by the demarcation line.

Insofar as navigation is concerned, innocent passage is stipulated for the interior waters resulting from the straight base lines, but regulated restrictively, and in instances especially defined in the treaty. Venezuela is thereby assured passage through the Colombian area for ships either of Venezuela or of third country registry, which need to pass through that area enroute.

It is also stipulated that the states will negotiate agreements on certain matters of mutual concern, such as fishing, the use and conservation of living resources, the safety of navigation and control of pollution.

Not included were provisions regarding instant pursuit and overflight, because it was thought that, in this case, Venezuelan interests might be harmed rather than benefited, and that it would run counter to what it has been desired to achieve by consolidating the nature of the waters south of the Castilletes parallel as interior. The latter has been Venezuela's priority objective in its foregin policy since 1940, ratified expressly in all phases of the negotiations for the demarcation of the marine and submarine waters between Venezuela and Colombia.

The Venezuelan delegation wishes to express its gratitude to the national government, in particular, for the high honor conferred upon it by having been entrusted with such an important task, and in all humility trusts that it has done its duty.

The Venezuelan delegation awaits any instructions that the national executive branch may decide to give it for conducting this final phase of the negotiations that have been assigned to it.

Sincerely,

Gustavo Planchart Manrique, Elio Orta Zambrano, Luis Herrera Marcano, Pedro Nikken

Preamble

The Government of the Republic of Venezuela and the Government of the Republic of Colombia,

Considering:

The traditional bonds of friendship and brotherhood that exist between the two nations, inspired by the ideals of the liberator, Simon Bolivar;

The need for cooperation between the two peoples, brought about by history and geography;

The extension of the jurisdiction of the riparian states to new marine and submarine areas by virtue of the development of international law;

The need to make a demarcation of the marine and submarine areas between the two countries;

The obligation incumbent on the states to resort first to direct negotiation, so as to reach agreement on matters of common concern;

The efforts of consecutive governments of both countries to arrive at an agreement the equity and justice of which will satisfy the two nations;

Have resolved to conclude a treaty, and have named as their plenipotentiaries for this purpose:

The President of the Republic of Venezuela, Dr Luis Herrera Campins,

The President of the Republic of Colombia, Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala,

Who, having exchanged their full powers and found them in good and proper condition, have agreed on the following:

Article 1

The demarcation of the respective marine and submarine areas between the Republic of Venezuela and the Republic of Colombia, which include: interior waters, territorial seas, continental shelves, exclusive economic areas and any others which have been or may be established by the parties, in accordance with international law, is as follows:

Section 1: Starting at the point on which the terrestrial border reaches the sea, continuing along the North parallel 11°51'07.41", which corresponds to the latitude established in Act No 4, dated 30 March 1930, by the Colombian and Venezuelan border commissions, as far as point B, the coordinates of which are the following:

North latitude: 11°51'07.41"
West longitude: 70°43'37.374"

Section 2: From the aforementioned point B to point C, the coordinates of which are the following:

North latitude: 12°00'01.785"
West longitude: 70°41'45.698"

Section 3: From the aforementioned point C to point D, the coordinates of which are the following:

North latitude: 12°20'12.252"
West longitude: 70°58'06.490"

Section 4: From the aforementioned point D to point E, the coordinates of which are the following:

North latitude: 14°58'24.54"; 14°56'40.537". Subject to revision of calculations.
West longitude: 71°21'00"

Section 5: From the aforementioned point E, following meridian 71°21'00" northward, as far as the border with a third state.

The coordinates cited relate to Datum "La Canoa" (Venezuela), the coordinates of which are:

North latitude: 08°34'17.17"
West longitude: 63°51'34.88"

Article 2

The territorial seas and contiguous zones that have been or are established, the continental shelves and the exclusive economic zones of the Republics of Venezuela and Colombia between the La Guajira and Paraguana peninsulas, demarcated in Article 1, extend from the following lines:

First line: From Point Macolla (North latitude: 12°05'45.19"; West longitude: 70° 12'48.50") to Monje del Norte (North latitude: 12°29'42.50"; West longitude 70° 55'18.38").

Second line: From Monje del Norte to Cape Chichibacoa (North latitude: 12°17'40.70"; West longitude: 71°13'35.50").

These lines have been established by each party within its respective jurisdiction demarcated in this treaty.

The waters contained between the aforementioned lines and the respective coasts are interior waters of one or the other country, demarcated as indicated in Article 1.

Article 3

Subject to the regulations contained in this article and in international law, each party establishes innocent passage through its interior waters demarcated in this treaty for:

1) Merchant vessels of any nationality enroute to ports of either party or sailing from them bound for different maritime areas;

2) Vessels of Venezuelan or Colombian registry, either publicly or privately owned, used for commercial purposes, including the transportation or utilization of natural resources which:

a) Arriving from ports or interior waters of either party, are enroute to ports of the other, or to different maritime areas, or,

b) Arriving from different maritime areas, are enroute to interior waters of the states whose flag they are flying.

The provisions of this number 3) will also apply to vessels of other registries which are in the service of one of the parties, provided this relationship with the respective vessel has been reported in advance to the other party.

First Paragraph: The vessels which exercise the right of innocent passage cited in this article must observe the laws and regulations issued by the respective state for purposes of safe navigation, prevention of pollution and other matters stipulated in international law.

Second Paragraph: The passage mentioned in this article must be made by a direct route geared to the convenience of shipping, and must be rapid and uninterrupted. Ships may not stop nor drop anchor except in the instances cited in international law.

Article 4

In the event that a hydrocarbon deposit extends to both sides of the demarcation line established in this treaty, each party will carry out the exploration and development of the deposit within its own maritime areas, and will share half of the hydrocarbons extracted therefrom; but it must then assume half of the pertinent costs.

When one of the parties is of the opinion that a deposit explored or developed by the other extends to its side of the demarcation line fixed in this treaty, it must notify the other of this. When that notification has been made, the parties will exchange the data and information on the subject which they possess and, by mutual agreement and in a spirit of cooperation, will conduct the studies, exploration and prospecting required in accordance with the technical standards and procedures generally used, to determine whether there is actually a deposit with the features indicated.

Both parties will abide by the technical standards and procedures in order to insure maximum final recovery of the hydrocarbons contained in the deposit.

Article 5

In connection with the areas demarcated in this treaty, the parties will negotiate agreements on matters of mutual concern, such as fishing, the utilization and protection of living resources, safety of navigation, sports and tourist navigation,

the control and reduction of pollution in the marine environment, the installation of pipes and cable and scientific research.

Article 6

Any differences between the parties relating to the interpretation or execution of this treaty will be resolved in accordance with the pertinent regulations in the treaties which are in effect between them, and through other means of peaceful solution recognized in international law.

Article 7

For its approval, this treaty will be subject to the constitutional procedures of each party, and it will go into effect at the time that the exchange of the instruments of ratification is made.

The lines established in this treaty have been drawn by way of illustration on nautical charts No DHN-100, scale 1:300,000 and DHN-001, scale 1:1,650,000 of the Venezuelan Bureau of Hydrography and Navigation, two copies of each of which, signed by the plenipotentiaries, are annexed to this treaty and form an integral party thereof.

In witness whereof the aforementioned plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty.

Concluded in the city of .....on the date..... in two copies of the same content and identical value.

Description of the Line

First Section: Starting at the point of Castilletes, where the terrestrial border reaches the sea, continuing along the corresponding parallel as far as the median line between the Paraguana peninsula and La Guajira. Intersection point B is equidistant from the closest points on the coasts of Venezuela and Colombia.

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Fifth Section: From point E, along the aforementioned meridian to the point where the jurisdiction of a third state, in this case, the Dominican Republic, is reached.

2909
CSO: 3010

VENEZUELAN REACTION TO DRAFT MARITIME AGREEMENT WITH COLOMBIA

Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 22 Oct 80 Sec 1 p 14

[Text] COPEI Appointed a Committee To Analyze It

Yesterday afternoon, COPEI's [Social Christian Party] National Committee began an analysis of the draft agreement between Venezuela and Colombia for the demarcation of marine and submarine areas in the Gulf of Venezuela, which was submitted to it by the president of the republic, Luis Herrera Campins.

After noon, the top-ranking leadership of COPEI, headed by Drs Pedro del Corral, president for life; Godofredo Gonzalez, acting president; Eduardo Fernandez, secretary general; and Aristides Calvani, assistant secretary general for political affairs, received from the head of state a small plastic folder containing the draft agreement with Colombia arrived at by the negotiating commission chaired by Gustavo Planchart Manrique. Upon leaving the meeting, Dr Godofredo Gonzalez told reporters:

"We have decided to convoke the party's National Committee immediately, and we shall propose the assignment of a high-level committee to study this document and to submit a report subsequently. Until that is done, we cannot release any information, much less express an opinion, because we have just now received the document that I have mentioned.

"We conversed with the president a little about everything, not just this topic, and our conversations have always been satisfactory and cordial. Both the negotiating commission and the government as a whole have been dealing with the demarcation issue in a very patriotic manner."

Democratic Action CEN Begins Its Examination Today

Today, Democratic Action's [AD] National Executive Committee [CEN] will make its first analysis of the documents submitted by the government concerning the negotiations with Colombia to demarcate marine and submarine areas.

Yesterday in Miraflores, shortly after he had met with President Herrera Campins, Gonzalo Barrios remarked: "If the agreement can be signed immediately because there is consensus, there is no reason to waste time."

Barrios, Alejandro Izaguirre, Reinaldo Leandro Mora, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti and Simon Alberto Consalvi comprised the AD delegation which conversed with the president and received the report from the Venezuelan negotiating commission.

The white party announced that it would make its studies and request all the pertinent supplementary information.

After the meeting, Senator Barrios made statements, but refused to express in-depth views concerning the matter.

"I don't think that it is very important," he remarked, when one of the newsmen asked him his personal opinion concerning the present status of the talks between the two countries.

He claimed: "We must consider that the Venezuelan negotiators have done a good job, and we cannot doubt their patriotism and the good faith that they have shown during the course of the talks.

"If there is consensus, if the public reaches the conclusion that the draft settlement is honorable and feasible, we too shall give our support."

The AD president did not indicate how long it would take that organization to establish its position regarding the documents supplied by the government.

"What procedures will AD follow in this matter?"

"I can tell you that we shall carry out our plan, which consists of informing the CEN first, and then the parliamentary faction."

"Is an agreement with Colombia imminent?"

"I would not dare to express a view on the matter. I think that any statement in one direction or another would be very indiscreet, because there are still many views to seek and many reactions to await."

"In the event that the demarcation is not achieved this time, should the talks continue?"

"Of course, until the issue is settled, it would be ideal to be able to continue talking."

In response to another question, he stressed the fact that, "Up until now, we have thought that they (the Venezuelan negotiators) have done a very good job, that they have acted very skillfully, and that it is to be hoped that the results of that effort will be positive."

"Could not the position of the retired military who have published newspaper articles cause a certain concern in the country or among the Armed Forces?"

"Well, that is a view that you may have obtained among the Armed Forces or on the street; I have a personal opinion, just as you do...."

"Are there political conditions in the country conducive to the signing of the agreement?"

"There has always been a great deal of sensitivity among the public concerning this issue, whenever the settlement has been attempted. But it all depends on the nature of the settlement. Once the public learns about it, or becomes familiar with the draft, and the background and the consequences of a lack of settlement are explained, then it is very likely that there will be consensus, so that there will be no cause for major differences."

"Should the demarcation be signed now?"

"That is a lesser, secondary point. I repeat, it all depends. If the study of the issue and the view expressed, as well as the effect that familiarity with the draft has on public opinion, show that there is consensus, then there is no reason to propose nor advocate an extension of the talks."

Gonzalo Barrios did not reject the possibility of the appointment of a special committee in AD to analyze the draft.

And, in the concluding portion of his statements, he noted that the white party leaders had discussed generalities involving the matter with President Herrera.

"The concrete material is contained in the documentation that has been given to us and that will be made public."

MAS, MEP and URD Will Study It Carefully

Upon receiving from the president of the republic the report from the negotiating commission dealing with the Colombian-Venezuelan dispute, the top-ranking leaders of the MAS [Movement for Socialism], URD [Democratic Republican Union] and MEP [People's Electoral Movement] parties stated that they would study it carefully, in order to establish a definitive position.

Those political leaders also repudiated some statements opposing the agreement between the two countries, which they described as "jingoist and chauvinist."

These leaders were received by the head of state, Dr Luis Herrera Campins, and the minister of foreign affairs, Dr Alberto Zambrano, at Miraflores Palace.

The democratic consultation concerning the dispute began at 1200 hours, and was attended by the leaders of all the nation's parties. The first to arrive were those from COPEI, followed by those from AD and, subsequently, those from MAS, URD and MEP. During the evening, those from PCV [Communist Party of Venezuela], Vanguard and MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] were received.

MAS

Senator Pompeyo Marquez and Deputy Teodoro Petkoff, the MAS secretary general and president, respectively, reported on the discussion with the president.

Marquez disclosed that they were given the letters which the foreign minister sent to the president and that from the chairman of the negotiating commission to the foreign minister, as well as the maps showing the demarcations.

He said that they would take those documents to the members of his party's leadership to be analyzed, and that an opinion would be expressed later.

"We take advantage of this occasion to say two things: First, we are opposed to the feeling of hatred for the Colombian people that has arisen;and, second, we are also advocates of an agreement with Colombia on the most reasonable terms, wherein the interests of the nation, and its sovereignty, are fully protected."

The MAS secretary general expressed the view that, in the friendly relations with Colombia, there should be a discussion of a group of situations, including the development on the border strip, such as the shipping on rivers, and Venezuela's rights to compensation stipulated in other treaties, which should be brought to the negotiating table immediately after an agreement has been signed or not signed.

URD

In attendance representing the Democratic Republican Union were Humberto Bartoli and Simon Antoni Pavan, its president and secretary general, respectively.

Senator Antoni Pavan stated that they would study the report from the negotiating commission carefully, and gave assurance that his party would decide on the issue in a manner "which is most beneficial to the nation."

"Without suspicious jingoism, and also without the disarmament of a soft position that might prompt us to make concessions "

"Does URD favor reaching an agreement with Colombia at the present time?"

"We have always believed that an agreement with Colombia would be good and beneficial. As for the occasion, we shall study it. But what I mean to say is this: the occasion of any type of negotiation is contingent on its content, and not the time when it takes place. If the content is bad, the occasion will always be bad; and if the content is good, the occasion will be good."

MEP

The president and secretary general of MEP, Drs Luis Beltran Prieto Figueroa and Jesus Angel Paz Galarraga, respectively, were the last to be received at the afternoon session. They were accompanied by Dr Alvaro Silva Calderon.

When Dr Prieto was asked about the MEP's opinion of the report, his reply was as follows:

"MEP cannot have proud thoughts when the president, in receiving us, did so privately. The issue is one of a very special nature, and no show must be made of it. We received the report from the president; we shall study it carefully, and offer our views, which we shall announced to the president through the foreign minister of the republic."

The MEP leader added that the interests of the nation will at all times take precedence over the interests of the party and its leaders.

"What is your opinion of the statements opposing the agreement that have been made by certain sectors?"

"Well, everyone has his own point of view. Ours is different. It is our judgment that the matter should be studied and that if it is possible to reach an agreement that will benefit the country's interests, it should be signed."

Vice Admiral (ret) Larrazabal: 'I Share the Manifesto of the Retired Military'

The former president of the Government Junta, Vice Adm (ret) Wolfgang Larrazabal, expressed solidarity with the content of the manifesto from a group of retired military men, particularly with regard to the view of "not a millimeter of the Gulf of Venezuela to Colombia."

He said: "We military in retirement are Venezuelans, and we feel like Venezuelans. I join them, because the fact is that we must all feel together in our own devotion to Venezuela."

"Do you share their opinion?"

"Yes, I share their opinion."

"Even that related to the claim 'not a millimeter of the Gulf of Venezuela to Colombia'?"

"I don't think that this is under discussion." He repeated: "I don't think that this is something under discussion."

He explained: "It seems to me that what is being done is really new, and will lead us safely to consider our universal position. In other words, when the people know what is confronting them and when the people are informed, then they are a people who can see, and that is important."

"Do you share the theory of an agreement with Colombia?"

"I think that what is important to Venezuela, Colombia and every nation in the world is that we live in peace, with the intention of becoming developed. This is what is being sought, and I believe that the individuals directly involved in this should have that view."

"Do you think that an agreement can be reached with Colombia on the basis of the report from the negotiating commission?"

"For the present, I hope that this report will fulfill my aspirations for Venezuela, and I hope that it will be such that Venezuela will have what belongs to it, and Colombia will have what belongs to it, and that we shall live in peace."

2909
CSO: 3010

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY STILL UNRESOLVED ISSUE AT CONFERENCE

Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 15 Sep 80 p 6

[Commentary: "Agreements and Disagreements at the Law of the Sea Conference"]

[Text] The first meeting of the ninth session of the Third Conference of the Sea, convened by the United Nations in 1973, was held in Geneva this year. We have repeatedly commented on the alternatives presented at this multinational assembly involving annual sessions held periodically beginning in 1974, at which over 150 countries are represented and which is attended by 5,000 delegates, including diplomats, jurists, scientists and technicians. It entails the ambitious project of codifying everything pertaining to what nowadays is called the law of the sea.

The most recent reports present the first real conclusions reached at the long and arduous deliberations of the conference. According to these reports, 120 countries have already agreed to extend to 12 miles the traditional 3-mile territorial limit. In this regard it would be well to note that, although the earlier Geneva Convention of 1958 on territorial waters and adjacent areas limited the latter to a distance of 12 miles from the coast or base line, the establishment of the extent of the territorial or sovereign jurisdiction over the seas, properly speaking, within this contiguous 12-mile strip was tacitly left to each country to determine. On the other hand, the conference has been innovative in the sense that a 12-mile strip perpendicular to the coast constitutes the territorial waters to which is added an area of the sea of "functional sovereignty," or an economic zone, which is reserved in principle for the coastal country, extending 188 miles out beyond the 12 miles, or in other words, by combining both areas, providing a strip 200 miles wide. Many of the countries have insisted on the latter provision, with some variations, especially those on the American Continent. A primary discrepancy with Argentine law arises from the Conference's decision. According to Law 17,094, which is presently in effect, our country decided to extend "the sovereignty of the Argentine Nation over the adjacent seas to a distance of 200 miles."

In other words, Argentina's legislation does not accept, for the present, a subdivision between territorial waters properly speaking and an adjacent economic zone beyond the former to make up the total 200-mile area out to sea. This entire strip constitutes the territorial and sovereign waters of the republic. It is clear that the effects of the law differ from one case to another.

Another of the conclusions reached at the recent meeting on which we are commenting is the one referring to the international zone, or the open sea, properly speaking. Henceforth this area would be governed by a world authority and council. From the standpoint of its practical application, such a difficult and complex question is inspired by the principle that the mineral resources at the bottom of the extra-territorial seas are "mankind's common heritage." In other words, the little nodules of manganese, copper, nickel and other underseas minerals would be the object of exploration and exploitation by an international body called upon to make a common distribution among all nations of the world of the economic proceeds of such exploitation. As we have mentioned, the United States, by a law passed on 28 July of this year, provided for its own "exploitation of the mineral wealth of the deep seabed" beyond the territorial and economic limits. Joint mining activity in the ocean has the support of the "Group of 77" and, unfortunately, that of our country, which declared its displeasure over the passage of the above law by the U.S. Congress. On the other hand, countries such as the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain, France, Japan and others advocate the direct exploitation of the natural resources at the bottom of the sea.

The foregoing would be the solutions reached over 6 long years by the Conference of the Sea. Legal precedent for the codification being sought is certainly not abundant.

On the other hand, the problems to be resolved turn out to be many. Therefore, with regard to the agreements reportedly reached, reports note that "the definition of the criteria for setting the limits of the maritime boundaries of each coastal country's economic zone--set at 200 nautical miles by consensus--is the most thorny problem pending right now...since (its) national sovereignty is concerned." Our country and Ecuador reportedly declared that they are "definitely against the free passage of warships along their coasts." Ecuador claimed--according to reports--full sovereignty over the 200 nautical miles. Our country, in turn, reportedly pleaded for "certain rights within and beyond this zone (200 miles)," for the protection of fishing, which has been understood to be a wish to extend de facto the economic zone.

Particularly delicate questions remain to be resolved, especially with regard to the national interest. Among these is the attempt by the Mediterranean countries (without access to the ocean) to share in the wealth of the continental shelves of the countries adjacent thereto. If such ambition were to be carried into practice an inadmissible abridgement of national sovereignty over the exclusive right of a country to its continental shelf would result. Another difficult question is the passage of submarines through straits. Up until now, by provision of the aforesaid Geneva Convention of 1958, it has been established that "submarine vessels must sail on the surface and display their flag." On the other hand, it is being argued at the Third Conference that submarines can sail through straits and along the coast in their "normal way," meaning under water.

Little has been agreed upon at the Third Conference of the Sea and many are the concerns which it arouses in its eagerness to advance along the path of a communal law with serious restrictions on the concept of national sovereignty.

9661
CSO: 5200

OCEANOGRAPHY PROJECT IN STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR

Rabat L'OPINION in French 21 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] In connection with the European-African permanent bridge project, an oceanography study is being undertaken by the ship "Cornide de Saavedra" from 15 to 30 September 1980.

The task of this scientific mission, called "Hercules 80," was jointly established by Spanish and Moroccan authorities. Its goal is to study the depths of the sea and the structures underlying part of the Strait of Gibraltar.

The area chosen for study in this mission is a band 7 kilometers wide and 18 kilometers long including locations judged to be suitable for the future link. This area is east of Tangier between Cape Malabata and Qsar Seghir on the Moroccan side and west of Tarifa on the Spanish side.

The "Cornide de Saavedra" will thus tract out 1000 kilometers including longitudinal profiles (north-south) at intervals of 200 meters and transveral profiles (east-west) at intervals of 2 kilometers.

The methods used are the following:

--Sonic depth-finding: for the bathymetric reconstitution of the topography of the sea floor in the area to be studied.

--Seismic reflection; to determine the nature of the deep structures (thickness, geometric form, the various types of hidden geological layers, location of faults) two seismic reflection methods will be used at the same time.

--The sparker for deep penetration (up to about 500 meters).

--The uniboom for shallow penetration (100 meters) and with wide surface resolution to determine the stability of surface deposits (shifting sediment).

--Magnetometry: registering the total intensity of the earth's magnetic field all along the outlines to uncover potential anomalies in the magnetic field in the area.

--Lateral sonar: to provide precious complementary information, particularly to locate peaks between the outlines.

The Syledys system is being used to maintain the ship's position. The Moroccan team participating in this project includes Jebli Hassan, geophysicist, assistant professor at Mohammed V University (geophysics).

--Dahmani Mohamed and Ramdani Faycal, engineers in the geology section of the Ministry of Mines and Energy.

The Moroccan contribution also consists of carrying out magnetometric studies (of the earth's magnetic field) on land to adjust and control on-sea operations-from 15-30 September and of setting up instruments to measure the tides at Tangier and Qsar Seghir for bathymetric chocking.

The "Cornide Caavedra" [sic] will dock at Tangier for 24 hours on 21 September 1980.

8693
CSO: 5200

LAGOS COMMENTS ON PARTICIPATION IN LOS CONFERENCE

AB141501 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] One of the objectives of the Law of the Sea Conference is to evolve a set of laws which will have universal application to ensure that the sea and its vast resources are used and developed judiciously and peacefully for the benefit of mankind. The conference, which is under the auspices of the United Nations, decides certain issues on sea affairs. These include: The extent of territorial waters of any nation, control of sea pollution and disputes arising from the use of the sea. The first conference was held in 1958. It dealt among other things with fishing and conservation of living resources of the high seas. The second was held in 1960. Some 8 years later, the United Nations General Assembly set up a committee on the fruitful use of the sea bed and the ocean floor outside territorial waters. The work of this committee resulted in 1970 in the adoption by the General Assembly of the declaration of principles governing the sea bed and the ocean floor.

Since 1970, Nigeria has participated actively in deliberations of this committee on the fruitful uses of the sea bed and the ocean floor. This committee has resolved several issues. These included the universal acceptance of a limit, not exceeding 12 nautical miles, as the extent of the territorial waters of any nation on the coast. Also, the extent of the exclusive economic zone has been fixed at 200 nautical miles. The committee also established the right of transit passage through straits or through a group of islands in the straits and defined ways of exploration and exploitation of the sea bed and the ocean's floor, which are outside territorial waters.

However, the Law of the Sea Conference is yet to resolve the issue of delimitation of maritime boundaries between adjacent and opposite states, as well as [few words indistinct] boundaries.

Nigeria has been an advocate of the joint venture of states for exploration and exploitation of sea bed areas. This system, however, did not receive universal acceptance and the conference eventually adopted the [word indistinct] approach, whereby each country carries out exploitation and exploration exercises on its own, either with hired technology or with local manpower.

On sea bed mining operations, Nigeria feels that the developed countries have not been forthcoming with financial support and the prospects of the transfer of technology to the developing nations have been unsatisfactory. Nigeria has made clear that training of personnel from the Third World countries should be afforded priority in order to make the [word indistinct] system of sea bed mining beneficial for the developing states.

The question of decisions taken by the governments has been another thorny issue confronting the Law of the Sea Conference. Nigeria does not support any formula that provides for an (?inbuilt) greater part for any group of states. It was emphasized that Nigeria would support the consensus view to resolve issues relating to the law of the sea. It is the general belief that Nigeria made significant contributions to the success of the last session.

The Nigerian delegation at the conference led by the attorney general of the federation and minister of justice, Chief Richard Akinjide kept the conference alive with constructive suggestions. One only hopes that the momentum set up at that conference will not be lost. The road leading to the [word indistinct] conference in Caracas, Venezuela, next year seems to have been cleared of the major stumbling blocks, several issues having been resolved. It is however pertinent to say that Nigeria has legislated on some of the points raised at the conference that are consistently [few words indistinct]. Examples of these are the Territorial Waters Law of 1971 and the (?exclusive) Economic Gain Act of 1978.

The extraction of mineral resources from the sea bed requires advanced technology and scientific know-how. In this regard, as already stated by the attorney general of the federation, Nigeria is prepared to seek meaningful technical cooperation with developed countries of the world.

The outcome of the Law of the Sea Conference, no doubt, will lead to proper utilization of nature's hidden wealth in the ocean. And with us in Nigeria, the combination of our land potential with our sea resources will enhance our (?durability) program, economic independence and [few words indistinct].

CSO: 5200

URGENT MEASURES NEEDED TO CORRECT OVER-FISHING DAMAGE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 14 Oct 80 p 18

[Editorial: "An Avoidable Disaster"]

[Text] The next generation may regard the fishing industry scandal--in which a small group of "insiders" was allowed to plunder our coastal resources for its own short-term gain--as the most serious maladministration of the 1970s and 1980s. Yet the Government's experts are still reluctant to listen to the man who 12 years ago warned them that the pelagic fishing industry was heading for disaster. Today South Africa's pilchard resource is decimated while SWA/Namibia's has been virtually wiped out.

The biologists' stubbornness could be because Dr Jan Lochner, who claims a world breakthrough in monitoring fish catches, is an engineer. (He was formerly director of weapons research and as such an expert on control systems dynamics which he has applied to fish populations dynamics.) If this is so it is a sad commentary in itself. But the feud could also be because during the over-exploitation period the biologists themselves were restricted: in the words of Mr John Wiley, MP, "Government pals and buddies" were too busy making a quick fortune to bother about population dynamics. Whatever the reason the result is that a catch that reached 1.9-million tons in 1968 has this year come down to 6,000 tons--0.3 percent. Dr Lochner warns that the anchovy resource is now imperilled. One does not have to be a dynamics expert to see the reason for his fear: the latest anchovy catch comprised 95 percent of immature fish.

The pelagic fishing industry's answer to the decline in their catches has been to put the price up. It has gone through the roof.

The Government's recent commission of inquiry into the fishing industry has recommended a complex new system of quotas but has declined to implement Dr Lochner's theories in spite of his blinding logic in calling for a change in the fishing season so that fish are caught after the breeding cycle and not before. But at least the commission suggested somebody looks at Dr Lochner's theories.

The lack of urgency is almost criminal in view of the human misery among the thousands who once made a living from pelagic fish, and the possibility that one of the world's food resources is being jeopardised.

CSO: 5200 END

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5 December 1980

Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 134

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WORLDWIDE REPORT

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 134

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NORWAY REPORTED UNCONCERNED ABOUT SOVIET JAN MAYEN 'RESERVATIONS'

LD240941 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 13 Nov 80 p 14

[Report by Morten Fyhn: "Soviet Union Does Not Accept Jan Mayen Zone"]

[Text] The Soviet Union does not immediately accept the Norwegian fisheries zone around Jan Mayen. The Russians have made no formal protest but have expressed their reservations verbally. These reservations were repeated at yesterday's Jan Mayen meeting between Norway and the Soviet Union. Ambassador Jens Evensen gave this information to AFTENPOSTEN.

It has long been known that the Soviet Union has had reservations against the Jan Mayen zone, but Evensen's statement is the first official Norwegian confirmation. According to Evensen, the Soviet Union has made these reservations until it has time to look further into what consequences the zone will have for its own fishing in the area.

According to AFTENPOSTEN's information, the Soviet reservation was first expressed by the Soviet ambassador in Oslo early this summer, just after the zone had been established. And it was repeated yesterday. The discussions with the Russians--Norway makes it clear that they are not negotiations--will continue tomorrow. No Soviet demands were made at yesterday's meeting and there were no other moves on the Soviet side. So it is still unclear whether these could come at a later date.

Norway takes the Soviet reservation with the greatest calm, according to information given to AFTENPOSTEN, and it considers that the reservation will disappear after a short time. The reason for this is that at yesterday's meeting the Russians obviously needed to have a number of misunderstandings over the establishment of the zone and future fishing there cleared up.

Evensen informed AFTENPOSTEN that at yesterday's meeting Norway briefed the Russians on the background to the zone's establishment and on the measures adopted, as well as the discussions with Iceland beforehand and the pending negotiations with Denmark on a demarcation line between Jan Mayen and eastern Greenland. A Danish-Norwegian negotiating session will take place in Oslo on 3-4 December. Evensen also made it clear to the Russians that the actual question of the establishment of the zone itself will not be discussed, and that possible future Soviet fisheries questions will be referred to the Permanent Joint Fisheries Commission.

"I think that the Russians have a need for certain explanatory talks, so that they can gain a better understanding of the intention behind the whole thing," Evensen said after yesterday's meeting.

CSO: 5200

NORWEGIANS SAY SOVIETS FALSIFY BARENTS CATCH REPORTS

Oslo NORGES HANDELS OG SJOFARTSTIDENDE in English 16 Oct 80 p 12

> [Text] While Norwegian trawlers are laid up because their quota is fished, there are today 150 large and small foreign trawlers in the Barents Sea, fishing for all they are worth. Most have lain there the entire year. About two-thirds of the vessels are Russian, and the chairman of the Norwegian Trawler Owners' Association, Director Kjartan Arctander, has no doubt whatsoever that the Russians have long since fished their quota and that their announcements and fishing quota are sheer fraud.

Arctander informs NORGES HANDELS OG SJOFARTSTIDENDE that by the end of October all 50 Norwegian trawlers will be laid up. The quota allowed of 80,000 tons of fish will have been caught.

However, he says that in the Barents Sea there are 150 foreign trawlers fishing for all they are worth--among these a pair of Spanish trawlers. Some weeks ago a representative from the Department of Fishery was in Madrid and discussed this problem of the trawlers. The answer was that they would immediately be called home. This has not happened and according to information received by Arctander they will continue to fish right up to Christmas. The trawler association's chairman further claims that approximately 100 of the trawlers at present fishing in the Barents Sea are Russian. They have pursued this activity in the area for the entire year. Their quota, however, is exactly the same as that given to the Norwegians--namely 80,000 tons. The Norwegian trawlers have fished their quota in about six months. It is also known that the Russian trawlers can operate a far more effective method of trawling than the Norwegians and that alone gives all reason to doubt the Russian reports on the amount of their catch. They report only as it suits them.

"How much 'over' or 'cheat' fishing do you think the Russians have done this year?"

"According to the analysis we have carried out, we must accept a figure of at least three times the amount of their quota."

"Has this problem been aired with the Fishery Department?"

"Yes, but to no avail. The problem with overfishing cannot be solved without a proper arrangement for control, which we have already said that we are most willing to accept. It is to no avail to decree a quota, give promises, without at the same time setting in action the necessary controls," concludes Director Kjartan Arctander.

CSO: 5200

NEW ZEALAND LIMITS ON FOREIGN SQUID BOATS UNCHANGED

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 30 Sep 80 p 18

/Text/ The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries will not change the number of foreign squid jiggers allowed to fish New Zealand waters this summer.

A total of 102 jiggers, made up of 98 Japanese and four South Korean boats, are entitled to fish.

There is no quota for jig-caught squid as the ministry has found it more realistic to limit the catching effort rather than catches.

A quota has been set at 43,000 tonnes for trawl-caught squid for the 1980-81 season. The quota has been split between Russia, Japan and South Korea.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

NORWEGIAN-USSR TALKS--Uncertainty surrounding the planned meeting between Norway and the Soviet Union on the Jan Mayen Zone has led to Iceland's sending a note to the Norwegian Foreign Ministry asking for a briefing. Norway's response has been positive, and there will be a meeting in the Fisheries Ministry where a high-ranking Icelandic official from the Fisheries Ministry will be given an account of developments, it has been reported to AFTENPOSTEN. The announcement that there will be special meeting on the Jan Mayen Zone on 11 November has caused great Icelandic interest. The Icelandic note makes reference to the Jan Mayen agreement, which states that Norway and Iceland will consult each other on questions relating to the island. The Icelanders are worried that the Russians want to try to bring about a fisheries arrangement with Norway and other special agreements--matters which are also considered to have an important bearing on Iceland. Iceland has noted that the Jan Mayen question was not raised at the recent meeting of the joint Norwegian-Soviet Fisheries Commission and cannot ignore the possibility that the Russians will raise questions directly relating to fishing in the zone and the zone's basis in international law at the meeting on 11 November. [Morten Fyhn] [Text] [LD181125 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 7 Nov 80 p 9]

CSO: 5200

JAPAN, PRC HOLD TALKS ON CONTINENTAL SHELF PROBLEM

Oil Resource Development

OW220051 Tokyo KYODO in English 0014 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov KYODO--Working-level talks were held here Friday on the continental shelf problem between Japan and China.

Japan was represented at the meeting by Yoshiya Kato, minister at the Japanese Embassy in China, and other officials. Chinese officials attending included Xiao Xiangqian, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Department.

The Japanese officials explained at the meeting joint development for oil resources being undertaken by Japan and South Korea in the continental shelf between the two countries.

The Chinese side reiterated its claim that the joint development project was being conducted in disregard of the sovereignty of China.

It proposed that discussions be held on Japan-China joint development of resources in the East China Sea. Exchange of views on the matter will be conducted Saturday.

End of Talks

OW230852 Tokyo KYODO in English 0734 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 22 Nov (KYODO)--China took a positive position toward Japan-China joint development of the continental shelf in the East China Sea during two-day working-level talks ended here Saturday.

After the talks, Yoshiya Kato, Japanese minister to China, told reporters that China had said it is ready to go ahead with the joint development project if Japan is willing. The Chinese remarks are believed to signal China's intention to promote the project while shelving the territorial dispute over the Senkaku Islands and other mutual pending issues. Japan and China agreed to study their possible cooperation in the joint development project in deference to each other's position.

At the meeting, Japan and China failed to agree on the limits of the continental shelf in possession of each country. Japan claimed the border line of the continental shelf should be mapped halfway between the Japanese and Chinese territories, while China claimed its continental shelf extends as far as the ocean basin west of Japan's Ryukyu Islands.

Present at the meeting were Kato, and Nakamasa Yamada, councillor of the Foreign Ministry's Treaties Bureau, on the Japanese side.

China was represented by Xiao Xiangqian, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Department, and other ministry officials.

CSO: 5200

NEW ZEALAND ASKED TO RESERVE SQUID QUOTA FOR JAPAN

LOS Principle Tested

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 24 Oct 80 p 14

/Report from Roy Vaughan in Tokyo/

/Text/ A Japanese fishing industry request to New Zealand could test a vital principle in the United Nations law of the sea conference concerning the use of fishing resources.

The Japanese have asked New Zealand to reserve them a squid quota even though Japan is not interested in catching squid this coming season.

The law of the sea principle denotes that resources not used by a coastal state for its own needs should be made available to others who wish to use it.

The Japanese squid market is at present heavily overburdened with large catches of jig-caught squid, and the Japan fisheries agency does not wish to create further backlogs in supply by sending a large squid fleet to New Zealand this season.

New Zealand fisheries officials attending the Japan-New Zealand Businessmen's Conference at Tokyo believe the New Zealand Government may be unable to refuse requests from other countries who want to take the jig catch this season.

Although the fisheries officials, who are all representatives of the Fishing Industry Board, acknowledge Japan's need for continuity in squid supplies and long-term rights to this vital food resource, the question is what happens to the 20,000-odd tonnes of squid which could be wasted this season?

South Korea and Taiwan are also in the squid jigging business, and should either of these nations make a request to New Zealand to pick up the Japanese quota for one season, a refusal by the New Zealand Government could be contrary to the basic principles of the law of the sea conference.

There is a possibility that the Japanese fisheries agency may wish to keep its foot in the camp, as it were, by paying the licence fees although sending only a few token squid jiggers to New Zealand this season.

Such a move could be seen as a somewhat dog-in-the-manger attitude for Japan does not need the resource this season, but it would keep out nations such as Taiwan and Korea.

The New Zealand Government will have to consider this problem in the near future because the squid season will start at the beginning of summer.

Allocation Loss Feared

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 28 Oct 80 p 42

/Text/ Tokyo, Oct 27--Japanese squid fishing companies are facing an international dilemma in determining their attitude towards fishing in New Zealand economic zone waters next year.

The domestic market is depressed because of an oversupply of squid, and the demand for New Zealand squid seems unlikely to provide economic prices to cover the cost of fishing Down Under.

But the companies worry that if they do not take up their boat allocation for the zone — 98 squid fishing boats — they could lose the allocation the next year.

According to industry sources, the situation also poses a dilemma for the New Zealand Government because it is required under United Nations Law of the Sea regulations to ensure the fish resource is adequately used.

Squid has a one-year life cycle, and, consequently, any squid not caught next year will not increase the available catch for 1982.

South Korea and Taiwan are known to be interested in taking up any unused authorisations to fish in the zone. Officials expect they would be upset if Japanese fishermen did not fully use the opportunity allocated to them.

These officials said about 20,000 tonnes of squid were caught in New Zealand waters last year by licensed Japanese squid fishers.

The chairman of the New Zealand Fishing Industry Board, Mr M M N Corner, said he doubted if New Zealand squid fishermen would be able to take up a shortfall in the number of Japanese ships reaching the zone.

"There are plenty of concerns in the Japanese camp. They don't want to lose the access they had last year over what is essentially a short-term problem."

Mr Corner said he had held discussions with Japanese fishing companies here. It had been agreed that both sides would bring to the notice of the respective Governments the problems confronting the other.

According to a New Zealand-Japan businessmen's conference document, the Japanese industry says it faces problems embracing access to the New Zealand zone, fees, and restrictions applying to licensed operations, and difficulties with squid joint ventures.

New Zealand fishing industry representatives said that as happens with Japan, import quotas and tariff barriers should not be applied by countries allowed access to the 200-mile zone of a coastal State. — NZPA.

Japanese Sources Depleted

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 3 Nov 80 p 3

/Article by HERALD marine reporter/

/Text/ New Zealand squid may be of greater value to Japan than at first realised because Japan seems to have heavily depleted its own resources.

The big Japanese squid jiggers started to come to New Zealand only after catches in their own waters started to drop.

Japanese scientists believe their squid resources may now be only a seventh of what they were in 1968.

The Japanese Fisheries Agency has yet to advise the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries about its squid fishing requirements in New Zealand waters this summer.

The agency has said that an overabundance of squid on the Japanese market may make it uneconomic for most squid jiggers to fish around New Zealand next season.

Half Peak

However, such an oversupply may well be only a temporary hiccup. A ministry of fisheries scientist, Mr Peter Roberts, says recent Japanese squid catches in Japanese waters are now only half those of the peak years in the 1960s, when Japanese jiggers were taking 670,000 tonnes.

He said two Japanese scientists had closely analysed the decline of the Japanese squid fishery and estimated that the stock may now only be one-seventh its former size.

They concluded that catching should have been restricted years ago, when peak catches were reached.

The New Zealand ministry of fisheries research division

has carefully monitored squid catches in New Zealand waters.

Catch figures indicate that over-fishing is not yet a problem in New Zealand. But Mr Roberts said squid fishing had to be closely monitored, and the ministry had to be prepared to restrict fishing if too much was caught.

Japan appears to have moved into big squid jigging boats and started to work the southern oceans as its own resources have declined.

It used to be thought that because arrow squid (the main commercial variety) mature, spawn and die in a one-year life cycle, and because each female produces up to 400,000 eggs, they could withstand heavy fishing pressure.

Hampered

About 80,000 tonnes of squid was taken from New Zealand waters, by both squid jiggers and trawlers, last season. The annual average is 35,000 to 40,000 tonnes.

The fisheries research division has been hampered in its investigations to some extent because new squid grounds have been gradually discovered in New Zealand waters since the early 1970s, when the first Japanese jiggers arrived.

That means squid jiggers have be enable to maintain or even increase catch rates. Zone-by-zone catch comparisons are the only way of accurately determining the state of a resource.

Keeping Watch

The director of the ministry's management division, Mr B. T Cunningham, said he was aware of the squid findings and the ministry was keeping a watch on the situation.

He was still waiting for the Japanese Fisheries Agency to tell him how many boats Japan would send to New Zealand.

The ministry has already given approval for 210 foreign squid jiggers to visit this country.

Of those, Japan is entitled to send 98 licensed boats and a similar number of joint-venture craft.

A total allowable squid catch has been set at 91,000 tonnes for next season. That is about 15 per cent of the average stock in New Zealand waters.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

N. KOREA RELEASES ROK BOATS--Seoul, Nov. 11 (HAPTONG)--Two South Korean fishing vessels and their crewmen, abducted to North Korea January this year, reached waters south of the seaward extension of the military demarcation line today, two days after the North Korean official central news agency announced their release. The vessels and their crew were met by a maritime and naval patrol in the waters 12 miles west of Paengyong Island, a South Korea-held military outpost in the Yellow Sea, at 1:20 P.M. local time today. All but one of the 24 crewmen taken to the North were reported to have returned. The identity of the missing crewman is still unknown. The ships and their crew are expected to arrive at the port of Inchon at about 5:00 A.M. Wednesday after being put through a brief search and medical inspection, maritime police said. The fishing boats, the Haewang-ho No 6 and No 7 with 12 crewmen aboard each, had been abducted to northern Korea on January 22 this year while operating on the open sea off the west coast. [Text] [SK110850 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0827 GMT 11 Nov 80]

JAPAN, S. KOREA FISHING AGREEMENT VIOLATION--Seoul, 11 Nov (HAPTONG)--Japan's virtual blocking of the operation off Hokkaido by South Korean fishing boats in violation of the spirit of an accord Japan and Korea concluded last month is likely to become a diplomatic issue between the two countries. Attempt by nine Korean pollack catchers, all of them below 1,000 tons, to operate in the Musashidai fishing ground off Japan's northernmost island has met with rebuff because of installation there by Japanese fishermen of various fishing gears keeping Korean ships from approaching, let alone operation. Sources at the Korean Deep-Sea Association said Musashidai is one of a few fishing grounds around Hokkaido where Korean fishing vessels are virtually barred from working, due to the apparent moves by the Japanese fishermen. The alleged obstruction moves violate the spirit of the bilateral pact governing an orderly operation by fishing fleets from both countries around Hokkaido and Cheju Island of Korea that came into force on November 1, the sources said. The association, to counter the Japanese move, will press the government to take corresponding measures against Japanese fishing vessels operating around Cheju Island, they said. [Text] [SK110859 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0823 GMT 11 Nov 80]

CSO: 5200

NEW TERMS FOR FISHING PACT WITH THAILAND LIKELY

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 16 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] The government is considering a new set of terms for Bangladesh -- Thai joint venture fishing companies with a view to preventing reported destruction and allegedly illegal transit of fish resources of the Bay of Bengal, ENA learnt from official sources.

At present 37 Bangladesh--Thai companies are operating trawlers in this Bay of Bengal for deep-sea fishing. These private parties were given fishing rights in November last year for a period of one year under Bangladesh-Thai fishing agreement. Their fishing right is due for renewal next month.

The new set of terms include payment of royalty for fishing rights in the Bangladesh territorial waters, landing and weighing of the entire haul at Chittagong Fish Harbour by every trawler for each trip, total ban on destroying or throwing away of mixed fish which has huge demand in local markets, and recruitment of at least 50 per cent of the crew members from among Bangladeshi nationals.

According to the sources, if the relevant companies fail to accept these terms the government might terminate their fishing right.

The sources said the government had received allegations that Thai trawlers are interested in catching only selected varieties of fish which have high demand in international markets.

The sources said government had sent a number of communications to the relevant companies to preserve the mixed fish on the deck of the trawlers instead of destroying them. The government also arranged to collect those mixed fish by Bangladesh trawlers and carrier vessels, but the Thai companies did not extend cooperation with the authorities in this regard.

It was also pointed out by the sources that Thai trawler crew had in most cases declined to land their catch at Chittagong Fish Harbour under one or other pretext.

The official source said the Thai trawler crew in many cases had also expressed aversion or dislike for taking Bangladesh crew members on board while they go on hauling trip. Even at times though they accepted certain Bangladeshi nationals on board, they were allegedly subjected to harassment and maltreatment.

Though Thai crew members cite the problems of language barrier as the reason for abandoning Bangladeshi crew, there are reasons to believe that they do not like the local sailors since they cannot always under report their catches.

CSO: 5200

NEW PLANES, SHIPS PLANNED TO POLICE EEZ

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 19 Oct 80 pp 1, 5

[Text] The Indian Coast Guard Organisation is about to launch an approximately Rs 100-crore programme of buying aircraft and ships to police the 2,500-mile coastline and the 200-mile exclusive economic zone. (EEZ).

The organisation, which was formed in 1977, at present has only two ex-Indian Navy frigates and five patrol boats acquired from the Home Ministry.

It is proposed to add an air surveillance capability by acquiring two types of aircraft--a light aircraft for coastal surveillance and a medium aircraft of longer range to guard the EEZ against poachers.

About 20 of the light aircraft are to be purchased and about half that number for the long-range patrol. Government will buy for Coast Guard duties the same type of aircraft it will use for the proposed third line feeder service.

Among the medium type of aircraft that the Government can choose from are the Hawker-Silddeley 748 Coastguarder (UK) and the Dutch Fokker F-27 Maritime.

A committee recently recommended the Canadian Twin-Otter and the Spanish Casa Aviocar but the Government may choose the Twin-Otter for two reasons. First, the Indian Army is already using Otters, and secondly because there is a floatplane version which can be a useful characteristic in coastal patrol.

For surface patrol also the Coast Guards will require two types of ships. The seaward defence boats for inshore patrol are already being built in the Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta. Six of a larger type for off-shore patrol in the EEZ are also to be built there.

Both are aircraft and the patrol vessels will operate as a composite team to detect violations of sea laws and to apprehend defaulters.

The Government recently approved developmental plans for the Coast Guards which are to be completed within the next ten years.

The need for speed expansion of the Coast Guard facilities is underscored by the large-scale incursion by foreign fishing trawlers into Indian fishing grounds. Indian Navy sources indicate that some of the trawlers carrying sophisticated electronic equipment and are conducting electronic espionage in vital sectors of our coastline.

Among the sensitive areas in the Indian EEZ are the Gulf of Kutch, Bombay High, the fishing areas of Goa, Mangalore, Trivandrum, Wadge Bank off Tuticorin, Palk Strait the Cauvery Godavari and Mahanadi basins, the Sunderbans area and the island territories of the Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands.

The Coast Guards have so far apprehended 17 foreign trawlers with crews operating within India's EEZ.

The activities of the Coast Guards and the Indian Navy are co-related and whenever a violation takes place at sea both services have the powers of enforcement and thus they supplement each other.

In distress situation, too, both services are utilised for search and rescue.

CSO: 5200

INDONESIA UNDISTURBED BY SINGAPORE ZONE ANNOUNCEMENT

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 17 Sep 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Reaction to Singapore Decision on 12-mile Territorial Water and Exclusive Zones"]

[Text] According to Chief of Subdirectorate Division I of the Directorate of International Agreements of the Department of Foreign Affairs Nugroho Wisnumurti SH on 17 September, the Department of Foreign Affairs will not make any detailed response to the announcement made by the Singapore Department of Foreign Affairs regarding its plan to fix the Singapore territorial waters zone at 12 miles and to determine its exclusive economic zone which was made on 15 September.

Nugroho further stated that since what was announced by the Singapore Department of Foreign Affairs is only in the planning stage, it is still uncertain which actual Singapore territorial waters and exclusive zones are intended.

"As a provisional reaction it can be said that the announcement of the Singapore Department of Foreign Affairs is considered as 'proper', since it is expected that the Law Conference of 1980 among other things will contain the decision that every coastal nation has the right to determine its territorial waters zone at up to 12 miles from the beginning point of its territorial waters." This was according to the response read to the press at Pejambon.

Prepared To Confer

The Department of Foreign Affairs warmly receives the part of the announcement by the Singapore Deparmtnet of Foreign Affairs which states that if the determining of the Singapore territorial waters and exclusive economic zones results in "overlapping claims" with neighboring countries then Singapore is prepared to confer with those countries to reach an agreement on the zone in accord with international law.

According to Nugroho, Indonesia and Singapore reached agreement in 1973 on the territorial water zones between the two countries in the Main and Singapore Straits which are 24 miles long. With this agreement only a small part of the territorial waters boundary line between Indonesia and Singapore remains to be settled and this lies to the east and to the west of the boundary line already agreed on and runs to the meeting point of the border line of the three countries of Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia.

None Underway

Answering a SINAR HARAPAN question, Nugroho said that no discussions are underway to define the still undefines border lines. But what is a reality is the good will and desire of Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia. Only the decision as to when the discussions should take place hasn't been made because of the preoccupation of the countries with other matters. "But the intention to meet is there. This is particularly true concerning the border lines still pending outside the limits from points 1 to 6. The rest are to the west and are related to border lines with Malaysia except those which are with Singapore and to the east.."

Those westward according to Nugroho still need to be agreed on by the three parties, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia. These include the tri-junction point of the borderlines.

As the straits are narrow there will be overlapping claims and overlapping areas. Singapore also has problems with Malaysia regarding territorial waters, etc.

"As I recall this problem arose when Malaysia published its [official] maps. If I am not mistaken the problems with Singapore arose in December a year ago," said Nugroho who mentioned the name of a small island which is the disputed point among the three parties, Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia.

STRAITS TIMES Report

Meanwhile according to the STRAITS TIMES published on 16 September, Singapore is still going to fix exact coordinates on its expanded territorial waters and its adjusted exclusive economic zone; these to be announced "in due time."

It was mentioned in the report that in 1978 Singapore adjusted its 3-nautical mile territorial waters concept. In certain areas it expanded its territorial waters to more than three nautical miles and established its claim to an exclusive economic zone.

Based on the results of the 9th session of the UN Law of the Sea conference which has just concluded in Geneva, there are indications that another proposed conference on the Law of the Sea will take place. In accord with international developments Singapore will expand its territorial waters to 12 nautical miles and establish an exclusive economic zone.

It was also mentioned in the report that the statement [of intent by Singapore] would not affect the demarcation agreement already concluded concerning the Johor Strait.

In that mutual agreement the demarcation line in the strait isn't the center line between Singapore and Malaysia but rather the center line of the deep water channel of the strait. A hydrography survey is being carried out to determine this in the strait.

Malaysia required the deep water channel of the strait for the entrance of ships to the Pasir Gudang port in Johor. The [Singapore] announcement is also considered not to affect the planned dividing of traffic in the Malacca Straits, which involves Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Japan and is intended to reduce the risk of collisons by the ships using the straits, etc. Implementation of the plan is expected to begin by the end of this year, according to the STRAITS TIMES.

No Need For Formalities

Singapore hasn't felt it necessary to inform the Indonesian Department of Foreign Affairs of its decision because according to the Singapore ambassador in Jakarta, as long as the Law of the Sea conferences continue, there are orel communications between the Singapore and Indonesian delegations.

In addition there has also been top level reaction by the Department of Foreign Affairs to the plans announced by Singapore. No problems will arise. "And further, the ASEAN [Association of South East Asian Nations] countries are friends. There is no need for formalities."

Another source at the Department of Foreign Affairs explained that what had previously been agreed on by the Indonesian government with the Siagon government (South Vietnam) in 1973 on the boundaries of the continental shelf doesn't need to be observed now because those meetings were informal. "And what was agreed on concerning the median line has no meaning now."

The same source said Indonesia isn't going to respond now to the report circulated by Vietnam on its giving exploration and exploitation concessions to the USSR in the South China Sea.

The source added that Vietnam hasn't officially informed its neighboring countries including Indonesia. Therefore Indonesia must still study and gather information on the concessions. What is clear is that if a problem arises countrary to the concessions already made by Indonesia to five oil companies including a consortium, then the matter will be resolved in a friendly manner.

He admitted that it still hasn't been decided when the discussions between Indonesia and Vietnam on the continental shelf will be continued. But there is no stalemate as there has been some progress.

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CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

TERRITORIAL SEAS VIOLATIONS--Jakarta, 21 Nov (OANA-ANTARA pool item)--The Kri Ratulangi warship of the Indonesian Navy under the command of Lt Col (navy) Sutomo has seized 15 fishing boats of Taiwan nationality for having no security clearance and legal documents to fish in Indonesian territorial waters, it was announced by the public relations of the navy here yesterday. The announcement said that the fishing boats were apprehended in waters of the Banda Sea in Maluku. The vessels were later towed to Ambon, capital of Maluku and their crew detained for further investigation. The Kri Ratulangi was part of the group of patrol ships under "Operation Thunder" patrolling Indonesian waters. [Text] [BK211539 Jakarta OANA in English 0900 GMT 21 Nov 80]

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATIONS--Seoul, 6 Nov (HAPTONG)--South Korea will continue pressing on its bid to strike oil in the continental shelf lying between it and Japan, according to data the Energy and Resources Ministry presented to the Legislative Council for National Security. Two wells dug this year, the first of the eight-year Korea-Japan development program of the continental shelf, in the fifth and seventh subzones, have been unproductive. However, the findings have not completely precluded the possibility of the shelf containing oil deposits, according to government sources. The two nations are to dig at least eleven wells in search of oil deposits until 1987 in accordance with a pact they concluded for the joint exploration of the area. At a Korea-Japan joint committee on the development of the shelf to be convened this month, Korea will ask that the test-drilling be conducted at an earlier date next year. [Text] [SK060256 Seoul HAPTONG in English 0250 GMT 6 Nov 80]

CSO: 5200

ECUADOR PROTESTS U.S. EMBARGO ON TUNA

Trawlers' Seizure Forces Embargo

PA141809 Paris AFP in Spanish 1732 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Quito, 14 Nov (AFP)--The Ecuadorean Government has officially protested the recent U.S. embargo on Ecuadorean tuna which was imposed because Ecuador recently seized 10 U.S. trawlers and fined them more than $4 million. The Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry has issued a communique replying to a note from the U.S. Embassy in Quito which said that the seizure of the U.S. trawlers forced the U.S. Government to apply section 205, which prohibits the import of tuna from Ecuador. Ecuador rejects and does not accept the U.S. enforcement of a U.S. law which is contrary to the principles of international law.

New Markets To Be Sought

PA150203 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 14 Nov 80

[Text] Ecuador will seek new markets for its seafood, Germanico Salgado, minister of industries and commerce, has reported. He stressed that it is possible to sell to other countries but that this is a difficult task which requires hard work. He added that the Cartagena agreement committee will meet in Lima in the next few days to discuss common tariffs. He added that the country will not enter into any new commitments until the present ones have been honored.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

NATION REITERATES SOLIDARITY--Chile has reiterated its solidarity with Ecuador concerning the defense of its 200-mile territorial sea. A note in this regard was delivered yesterday by the Chilean Ambassador in Quito to the foreign minister of the republic. The Chilean Government, the note states, reiterates its solidarity in defense of the principles of the Santiago Declaration of 1952, and particularly in defense of the principle that no country's 200-mile territorial sea limit should be violated, as was stated previously to the Foreign Ministry by Javier Llanes, acting deputy minister of foreign relations. In addition, the note adds, Chile wishes to reiterate the unchanging commitment of the Chilean Government, in its capacity as a founding member of the Southern Pacific Commission, to promote and defend the aforementioned postulates. The Chilean Embassy takes this opportunity to reiterate to the honorable minister of foreign relations, assurances of its highest and most distinguished esteem, the note ends. [PA191924 Quito VOZ DE LOS ANDES in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Nov 80]

CSO: 5200

TERRITORIAL SEA POLICY OUTLINED

PA151859 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Nov 80

[Report on press conference given by Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde concerning dispute with U.S. on fishing rights; date and place not given--recorded passages enclosed in quotation marks]

[Text] Ecuador through Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde, has emphatically rejected the protest from the U.S. Embassy regarding the detention of U.S.-registered boats caught while fishing illegally within Ecuadorean maritime jurisdiction. In a note to the foreign minister, the U.S. ambassador states that his government believes that most shippers and captains of U.S. tuna fishing boats will not obtain Ecuadorean fishing permits under the present tariff structure.

Foreign Minister Barrera Valverde held a news conference in which he released the notes exchanged by the Ecuadorean Foreign Ministry and the U.S. Embassy on the tuna problem and he explained several aspects of Ecuador's foreign policy in this area:

"Of course, Ecuador is in contact with all the Latin American countries. It is continuously in touch with the countries of the Southern Pacific Commission and it is receiving support. I take great pleasure in announcing that the four countries which make up the Southern Pacific Commission, namely, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Chile, are in complete agreement with this position. I do not wish to hurt the feelings of any other country, because several have offered support for Ecuador, and I do not wish to give names because I do not have on hand the list of these countries to strictly confirm their position."

Mr Minister, a newsman asked, what negotiable alternatives are there for solving the problem?

"There is a single option. Ecuador is not among the violators. The violator has a specific name; it is the United States of America, and its fishing boats and private ships, which unfortunately have the economic endorsement of the government. After the boats have paid the fines and their catch has been confiscated, they receive a sum from the U.S. Treasury.

"If you examine the Ecuadorean note, you will see that it speaks clearly of this fact. I believe that we are facing a situation that is not permitted in present world practice and I believe that there is a single path: for the United STates to correct its administrative procedures and, if it has some domestic law that contravenes the basic principles of international law, then the United States should take steps to completely abolish that law."

Another newsman asked: Mr Minister, do you believe that the threats of force reiterated by the president-elect of the United States during the electoral campaign will be carried out?

"I do not believe that a president will uphold an announcement of this kind. But I will note here that this was not the first announcement of coercive measures and this was not the first time that the possible use of warships has been mentioned. When Ecuador, Peru and Chile were negotiating with the United States in the so-called (Potrerillos) conference in Buenos Aires during two periods beginning in 1969, the interested parties in the United States also spoke of that possibility.

"No responsible government of any country, however, would be willing to send warships as a coercive measure to force compliance with something that is prohibited by law. In other words, it would be absurd for U.S. authorities to even think of sending warships to force us to violate our own laws."

Another newsman said: Mr Minister, some commentators have expressed the opinion that Ecuador should not maintain a belligerent attitude, since the United States is our protector.

"I do not believe that the United States is our protector. Neither do I believe that Mr Carrion [not further identified] can consider our attitude to be belligerent. I fear that was a spur-of-the-moment phrase he used. Ecuador's attitude is not belligerent. Ecuador's attitude is that of a country which has a law, that of a government which obeys that law and which feels that it is its duty to have its citizens and its authorities comply with that law. The Ecuadorean Government has no alternative. A law exists and that law obliges the government to act as it has been doing."

Mr Minister, another newsman asked, would it then be appropriate to speak of the opening of a bilateral dialogue between the representatives of the two countries to solve the problem?

"We are speaking of an Ecuadorean law. My answer is categorical--the law of a country is not negotiable.

"[Question] Can the United States be considered to be encouraging the pirate activities of its boats by subsidizing the tuna boats that are captured?

"[Answer] I believe that possibly the United States is not pursuing warlike purposes in doing so, but undoubtedly the intention exists--and this is something that should affect the conscience of a country. The act of paying for the results of the infraction and the act of financing the results of the infraction undoubtedly encourages these private ships to enter our waters.

"[Question] Mr Minister: Is the Ecuadorean Navy capable of defending those 200 miles of territorial sea?

"[Answer] It has proved that it is. It is capable and is demonstrating this capability.

"[Question] Mr Minister: Several organizations, primarily student organizations, have asked Ecuadorean authorities to confiscate the U.S. pirate fishing ships.

"[Answer] These are all ideas that deserve greater study on the part of those who propose them. In other words, the Foreign Ministry is willing to receive suggestions of all kinds. You realize that in a democratic country, one receives wise suggestions and suggestions that are imprudent. We must examine them from the viewpoint of the limits of what is possible, the limits of prudence, with the utmost firmness because, if we do not act within the limits of what is suitable and within the law, we would be following a policy of folly.

"[Question] Mr Minister: The internationalist Leopoldo Benitez maintains that the 200-mile idea has failed and that it will not be approved in the UN Assembly. He even asks: Who is going to defend us, if we are the only country that is applying the idea of a territorial sea?

"[Answer] This is where a clarification of concepts is needed. What Ambassador Benitez says, according to the articles that I have read in EL UNIVERSO, is quite accurate. Ambassador Benitez is one of Ecuador's dignitaries, one of Ecuador's experts, whom I most respect. Ambassador Benitez simply states the truth--that Ecuador, in its position on the territorial sea, has been left alone. I must say emphatically that the group supporting the territorial sea position is made up of 24 countries. Of these, five are Latin American countries, but of these five countries, four have legislation that is adaptable to the new convention on the Law of the Sea that is to be signed. There is one country with legislation that is less adaptable to that convention, and that country is Ecuador. Therefore, what Ambassador Benitez says is simply that Ecuador has remained alone in that position. I am pleased, however, to emphasize here the policy of continuous dialogue between the Foreign Ministry and the legislative branch and between the Foreign Ministry and the political parties.

"In the course of next week, I will attend the plenary meeting of the legislative commissions and we will explore the possibilities of complementation--without renouncing our rights--between Ecuadorean legislation and the overwhelming agreement from which not a single country can abstain. In other words, I believe that Ecuador's sovereign rights over the 200 miles to the extent that we can exercise armed vigilance over those sovereignty rights will be safeguarded, both by our law and by the convention. The rest is simply a matter of making the two things compatible."

CSO: 5200

FRG FISHERMEN CRITICIZE EC POLICY ON LIMITS

Duesseldorf WIRTSCHAFTSWOCHE in German 17 Oct 80 pp 116-120

/Text/ The German ocean fishing industry is asking Bonn for DM60 million to survive. If need be, the European Community should even engage in trade wars with third countries for the sake of higher catch quotas.

Whenever Franz Pescholl, captain of the German ocean trawler "Geestemuende," orders the nets cas in Greenland waters, he must figure that his haul will make waves and may even involve diplomatic incidents. The much praised freedom of the seas has long been severely curtailed. No longer can fishing be handled with the innate confidence of an old hand who--like Pescholl--has been going out for 35 years. Restrictions on catches and quotas for various types of fish have long made quasi bookkkeepers of people like Pescholl who must now be very careful to make sure that they escape the suvervisory agencies of the countries at the coast of which they are fishing.

These are the facts: According to regulations anyone catching ocean perch off the coast of Greenland may not have more than 10 percent cod in the holds. Anything above this so-called subsidiary catch quota must be returned to the sea--dead or alive.

The German fishing industry is unanimous in complaining that German deep sea fishermen are in trouble up to their necks. Catches have declined sharply--for cod from 120,000 tons in 1975 to 51,000 tons in 1979, for salmon from 77,000 tons to 35,000 tons, and for the once lowly herring--now virtually an expensive luxury food--from 53,000 tons to 8,000 tons. In 1976-1980, beset by such adverse winds, the German deep sea fishing fleet dwindled from nearly 80 ships for catching fresh fish and refrigerated factory ships to a meager 30.

Nor is that all: The shipowners themselves adopted a new limit. To be retained is only a nuclear fleet of 11 ships to catch fresh fish and 16 factory ships. That would suffice to meet 50 percent of the Federal German demand for fish, and Bonn favors such a percentage.

Since 1974 public authorities have spent DM94 million on subsidies for the deep sea fishing industry. In the years 1976-1980 the crews of German deep sea fishers declined from 5,000 to 2,000. Rudolf August Oetker's Hanseatische Hochseefischerei AG alone is now suffering annual losses of up to DM10 million.

According to Dr Bruno Peschau, Association of the German Deep Sea Fishing Industry, "the situation will be hopeless unless we receive more aid." In 1981 the fleet will need DM60 million, thinks Dieter Koch, head of the Hanseatische Hochseefischerei.

Such large subsidies from the state budget may, in the view of the fishing industry, be reduced only if Bonn is able to obtain sufficient catch quotas for 1981 from the European Community as well as a new market order for fish. At this time, however, there is a great deal of pessimism regarding the likelihood of the EC's agreeing on a common fishing policy by the end of the year.

German deep sea fishermen claim 10.5 percent of all catch quotas the EC may distribute. An EC commission proposal, rejected by Bonn, initially provides for only 7.9 percent. The reason: For other EC countries the Federal Republic represents something like a pike in a carp pond.

Britain in particular has long since reduced deep sea fishing and the giant factory ships which may be at sea for months on end and have a virtually unlimited radius of operations. Now the British operate coastal trawlers almost exclusively, so that the Union Jack is rarely seen fishing on the open seas. The French also are more interested in short voyages. The Danes are mainly concerned to secure the status quo at their coast. Consequently Dr Max Henning Rehder, head of the Nordsee Deutsche Hochseefischerei and president of the fishing industry's federal market association, complains: "The EC commission's proposals are largely geared to the medium and small sea fishery in the EC ocean." Already the Dutch are constructing 60 new large cutters while the entire German coast is talking of scrapping ships.

Dieter Koch comments: "At the EC they are not giving any consideration to the German deep sea fishery. If Bonn lets it go, the same thing will happen as happened with the farm market: We will pay for the others."

The Germans do not derive much benefit from catch quotas for smelt, grig and sprats. Koch says: "We never engaged in such picayune fishing. These fish are good only for fishmeal." In fact the deep sea fishermen from the Federal Republic go for the more valuable cod, perch and salmon.

Others are less choosy. Denmark, for example, now claims such a large catch quota within the EC because, in the past, its fishermen hauled up to 1.9 million tons of fish from the ocean--often only for the fishmeal factories and without consideration of the fact that the processing of valuable young fish into pig food merely serves to accelerate the decline in stocks.

Federal German fishermen, on the other hand, relied for up to 70 percent of their catches on fishing in the waters of third countries, and these waters are progressively inaccessible. The EC, unable to agree on a common fishery policy, was compelled helplessly to watch its banishment from traditional fishing grounds such as the waters around Iceland, Greenland, Canada and Norway--flattened like a flounder by the tidal swell of the worldwide quarrel for fishing grounds, just as flat and speechless.

The EC is not even able to agree on price increases within the scope of a new fish market order. England and other countries are clamoring for a drastic rise in

reference prices by which the EC was able hitherto also to protect itself against cheap imports from third countries--albeit only if the market was disrupted. In future minimum import prices are to generally ensure that no imports at all below the EC price levels may be landed in the Community.

Rehder considers this price rise bound to damage the market for fish and apt to involve the land-based processing firms in difficulties also. Higher protective tariffs should be used only in case of genuine dumping and against those countries which do not allow the EC any fishing rights.

Koch comments: "Icelanders, Norwegians and Canadians enjoy customs privileges up to and including exemption from all customs duty with respect to their fish exports to the EC. We can no longer agree that this should be done without a quid pro quo." Other trade facilities also should be used as weapons in the fight for more fishing rights from third countries. However, association chief Rehder suspects that "the EC commission has simply no idea what it is doing in negotiations with third countries."

And yet, unless it is to collapse entirely, the Federal German deep sea fishing industry is, in the long run, dependent on fishing rights outside the EC. In the case of the Federal Rpublic's becoming even more dependent on imports Rehder fears a dramatic development: "I just do not see where we are going to get the fish we need."

Anyway, the German processing industry depends on 500,000 tons of fish landed per annum. Accordingly the German fishermen also decide the fate of about 10,000 jobs on land.

Koch: "If we cannot ensure regular supplies--at least to a certain extent--by means of a nuclear German fleet, the industry will either collapse or be able to produce only at insane prices. And then the market will collapse."

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END

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18 December 1980

Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 135

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18 December 1980

WORLDWIDE REPORT

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 135

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U.S. TUNA FISHING IN NEW ZEALAND WATERS ANGERS LOCALS

Too Many Boats Licensed

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 18 Nov 80 p 34

[Text]

WHANGAREI, Nov 17 (PA). — Americans who fish for tuna in New Zealand waters should build their boats in this country.

This was the word from the chairman of the Western Ranger Fishing Company, Mr Peter Meikle, after the launching of his firm's $2,500,000 Western Ranger tuna boat at Port Whangarei on Saturday.

Cream

He said the new boat brought the Nelson firm's investment in the tuna industry to $10,000,000 and he slammed the Government's policy of allowing some Americans to come and scoop the cream of the catch without contributing to the New Zealand economy.

This season 15 superseiners will be licensed to fish for tuna here. "We wouldn't mind eight or nine, but not 15," said Mr Meikle. Some of these licences are going to companies which don't have to put anything back into New Zealand.

The Government wants us to build up the industry and the number of New Zealand vessels for this is inconsistent with allowing so many American boats in.

"I can't go back to my board of directors and ask for another boat when the Government is letting 15 foreign boats fish here. They are just giving them a licence to make money.

Money

The Americans should be made to build a couple of ships here or at least invest some money.

Mr Meikle said he had no objection to the American Starkist Company getting licences because it had pioneered the industry in New Zealand waters and had helped the economy but another company had not.

Asked if legislation was required to give New Zealand fishermen a fair go Mr Meikle said no.

Commonsense is needed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, he said.

"I think there is enough room for everyone, but the arrangement has got to be fair," said Mr Meikle.

Charges of Poaching

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 20 Nov 80 p 25

[Text]

WHANGAREI, Nov 19 (PA). — A radio "war" is looming over the Government decision yesterday to again allow American superseiners to fish Northland waters.

Local tuna fishermen, outgunned in speed and size by the superseiners, asked that the Americans be kept out of the lucrative area near Great Barrier Island, but the Cabinet said no.

The Americans will be banned, as in the past, from the 19km zone around New Zealand and its islands.

But New Zealanders think this limit is not nearly enough and that they are not getting a fair go from the Government.

They say the Americans cash in on New Zealand spotter planes' searching and, through monitoring their radio signals, often beat them to the punch to reach a school of tuna.

Rumours of this practice, with the big American boats using their speed to poach locally spotted fish, have been circulating for two or three years.

Now bitterness is growing and one New Zealand operator will use a radio code this season in an effort to foil poaching.

The manager of Sanfords Ltd, Tauranga, Mr Dave Bell, was irate at the Cabinet decision.

His company operates two of the five New Zealand-owned boats which fish for tuna. He described the decision as scandalous.

"The Americans just want to plunder the fish and go," Mr Bell said. "The Government decision to again keep them out of the 19km zone doesn't go nearly far enough.

"They should be kept out of the area around the barrier too.

"I believe it's a New Zealand fishery and New Zealand boats should fish it.

"They are not giving New Zealand boats a fair go. We are down on speed and size and can't compete fairly.

"The Americans have been kicked out of every 200-mile limit in every country in the world — there is no way they should be allowed here."

Mr Bell said there had been a lot of talk by the Americans since the first superseiner came six years ago about establishing a cannery in New Zealand, but nothing had been done.

"When the boat Paramount came here six years ago they said they would build a cannery here, but they are still taking their catches to Pago Pago," he said.

CSO: 5200

USSR-JAPAN FISHERY NEGOTIATIONS OPENED

OW250851 Tokyo KYODO in English 0724 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Nov (KYODO)--Japan and the Soviet Union opened negotiations here Tuesday to set next year's fishery quotas inside each other's 200-mile zone, a Foreign Ministry official said. The negotiations relate to the length of extension and terms of provisional agreements due to expire at the end of this year.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said Japan would propose the maximum possible extension of the two agreements--one regulating Japanese fishing inside the Soviet northwestern Pacific 200-mile zone, and the other regulating Soviet fishing inside Japan's 200-mile zone. The official presumed that the Soviets would probably call for a one-year extension.

Under the existing agreement, Japan's 1980 catch quota for Alaska polleck is set at 750,000 metric tons, and Japan will adhere to this, the offical indicated. Under the present accord, the Soviets' 1980 catch quota for sardines and mackerel is set at 650,000 tons, but they will probably demand that the two countries' quotas be equal, the official said.

The negotiations follow an evaluation of fishery resources in the northwestern Pacific by the Russo-Japanese fisheries commission and talks by the commission on their scientific and technological cooperation last week.

Japan was represented by a delegation headed by Toshiaki Muto, director general of the Foreign Minstry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau. First Vice Fisheries Minister Nikolay P. Kudryavtsev leads the Soviet delegation.

CSO: 5200

USSR-JAPAN AGREEMENT ON 1981 FISHING QUOTAS REACHED

OW280317 Tokyo KYODO in English 0252 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Nov (KYODO)--Japan and the Soviet Union Thursday reached de facto agreement on their total 1981 catch quotas inside each other's 200-mile zones with unusual rapidity, government sources said Friday. The accord came as both delegations sought the same total haul quotas for 1981 as for 1980, and they approved each others' proposal, in terms of total quantity, during the third-day session of bilateral negotiations on fishery quotas in Tokyo. The Soviets asked for a catch of 650,000 tons and the Japanese 750,000 tons.

The sources said it was the first time in the long history of Russo-Japanese fishery quota negotiations that agreement has been reached so soon. The speed surprised Japanese officials, according to the sources.

The sources said differences in catch quotas for individual species, fishing season and fishing grounds remain to be adjusted in subsequent negotiations.

Despite their agreement on total catch quotas, the two delegations differed somewhat in quotas for individual species. The Japanese sought a 300-000-metric ton quota for Alaska pollack, against the 1980 quota of 290,000 tons, whereas the Soviets offered 270,000 tons. The Japanese asked for a lower quota of flounder, perch and Pacific cod, while the Soviets proposed no change in quotas for these species. The sources said the Soviets sought 520,000 tons in combined sardine and mackerel quotas, up 20,000 tons from 1980. The Japanese, on the other hand, proposed 420,000 tons--235,000 tons of sardines and 185,000 tons of mackerel. The Soviets sought a 10,000-ton quota for Alaska pollack against the 30,000-ton quota given in 1980. The Japanese offered 30,000 tons.

CSO: 5200

NEW ZEALAND SEEKS TO LIMIT JOINT VENTURE FISH CATCHES

Voluntary Cuts Requested

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 4 Nov 80 p 20

/Report by HERALD marine reporter/

/Text/ All foreign joint-venture fishermen have been asked to reduce their New Zealand catches because the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has apparently been over-zealous in granting fishing rights.

The ministry and joint-venture companies are saying nothing officially. The meeting was in committee.

All the major local fishing companies, Sanford Ltd, Seybel Nichimo, Sea Lord Fisheries and Fletcher Holdings are affected.

Applications

A company official said the situation might not be as grim as it appears because most joint-venture companies probably over-estimated their annual catches in their fishing plans.

His company is more concerned about the many new applications for joint ventures which have still to be examined.

It is understood the ministry has applications which would allow an additional 140,000 tonnes of fin fish to be taken.

The official hoped the ministry would not bow to political pressure and approve any more.

Processing

"Some countries, such as Spain, have not exercised their options although approvals have been granted and it can only be assumed that these countries have reason to think it would be uneconomic to do so," he said.

If cuts are made, companies which process joint-venture catches in New Zealand believe they should be given greater consideration than those that do little or no processing.

One company official said the local processors need continuity of work and cash to pay off new plant investments.

Another company official said local fishing companies would need all the information and confidence in the ministry they could get if they are to be encouraged to invest millions in the future of the New Zealand fishing industry.

The latest development did little to generate confidence although he was grateful the ministry had "come clean" with its information at last.

The ministry summoned all joint-venture companies to a special meeting in Wellington to make the request.

It has apparently discovered that joint-venture plans already approved will place serious pressure on the premium fin fish resources of New Zealand.

Uneconomic

A matter of equal concern to the joint-venture companies is the very real possibility that many of their operations may be uneconomic because of excessive catching power.

If the joint-venture companies do not make cuts the ministry may be obliged to reduce foreign quotas.

All joint ventures have to be approved by the ministry and it has set aside a total allowable catch of about 186,000 tonnes of all varieties of fin fish for joint venture.

This includes species of fish which are considered uneconomic to catch.

Joint-venture companies are obliged to present catch plans before the ministry grants approval. According to one fishing industry source the total catch already approved under joint ventures amounts to 135,000 tonnes.

38 Trawlers

This, according to the source, is far too great to be economic as most of the companies are chasing premium fish and have approval to fish in the richer waters.

About 38 foreign trawlers can fish under the joint-venture terms.

One Fishing Area Affected

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 8 Nov 80 p 4

/Report by HERALD marine reporter/

/Text/ The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has begun moves to prevent excessive fishing by foreign joint ventures and has given companies until the end of next week to show how they can reduce their catches.

The deputy director of the ministry's management division, Mr T. E. Norris, said the excessive joint venture fishing was restricted to fisheries zone "C," a large coastal area to the east of the South Island extending from just south of the Cook Strait to just south of Dunedin.

One or two other areas were running close to a maximum catching effort, but it was only area "C" which had potentially greater catching power than available resources, he said.

This area was one of the country's richest fin fishing grounds, but there was a possibility the situation might resolve itself if the squid season started early this year.

Face Problem

Mr Norris said most of the joint ventures had also been granted quotas to trawl for squid and if the season started early, it was likely that many of them would switch from fin fishing to squid trawling, taking some of the strain off fin fish resources.

If the squid ran late, the ministry would face bigger problems.

Mr Norris said a number of companies had already indicated that they would drop plans to expand joint venture catches and it also remained to be seen whether the High Seas Fisheries venture with the big West German trawler Wesermunde would be resumed after the trawler completed a refit in Europe.

This company has rights to continue fishing until March 1982.

Polish Plan

If the Wesermunde does not return to New Zealand early next year, it will give relief to other joint ventures.

A new Polish joint venture known as Delmore Fisheries has yet to start. Approval was granted to this scheme in February, but the company has been late in taking up its option.

The first 2000 tonne trawler is due in about four weeks and a second about March.

Mr Norris said the imbalance between catching power and the available resource arose out of the way in which joint venture proposals were put forward for approval.

Define Area

The proposals were put forward in an intermittent nature over a period of years and detailed fishing plans only became available after approval was given. In the early stages, fishing areas were not strictly defined.

The ministry now insists the plans define the species and areas where joint venture companies want to fish.

Another problem has been that most of the companies want to catch the same high-value fish.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

SEYCHELLES-IRAQ FISHING AGREEMENT--In Victoria on Monday, the Seychelles and Iraq signed cooperation agreement on fishing, reliable sources in Victoria report on Tuesday. The agreement envisages the creation of a joint corporation--in which the Seychelles will be the majority shareholder--for the development of fishing in the archipelago. This corporation, which will benefit from capital backing of more than $13 million, will have its headquarter in Victoria. Iraqi trawlers will start operating in the Seychelles' waters as of January 1981. [AB021522 Paris AFP in French 0917 GMT 2 Dec 80]

CSO: 5200

PRC, JAPAN DISCUSS CONTINENTAL SHELF

OW281258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Nov (XINHUA)--Questions related to the continental shelf of the East China Sea and its joint development were discussed by experts of the Chinese and Japanese Governments on November 21 and 22, XINHUA learned from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs today.

During the talks, the two sides explained their own positions on the continental shelf and had a friendly and frank exchange of views on the joint development of the areas off the Diaoyu (Senkaku) and other islands pending a settlement of the ownership of these islands.

The Japanese side also explained the joint development of the continental shelf by Japan and South Korea. The Chinese side reiterated China's consistent, principled stand on the issue.

After the discussions, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin met with Yoshiya Kato, minister of the Japanese Embassy in Beijing and head of the Japanese delegation attending the talks, and Chuse Yamada, deputy director general of the Treaty Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Present at the meeting were Xiao Xiangqian, head of the Chinese delegation to the talks and deputy director of the First Department of Asian Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, and Shen Weiliang, deputy head of the delegation and deputy director of the Department of Treaties and Law of the Foreign Ministry.

CSO: 5200

PRC-THAILAND PRELIMINARY FISHING TALKS 'ENCOURAGING'

BK010135 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 1 Dec 80 p 13

[Excerpts] China has further opened up its territorial waters for Thai fishing trawlers: A new fleet of 20 Thai fishing boats will be operating there under a new agreement with a Thai company.

Managing Director of the Samakki Cold Storage Co Mr Thira Ua-arimit, said yesterday that his company was to make a 15 million baht investment in the new fishing venture in Chinese waters. Preliminary negotiations between the Thai firm and Chinese officials on the deal have proved encouraging. "The Chinese are very interested in the proposition and have tentatively allowed a fleet of 20 fishing trawlers to fish in their territorial waters," Mr Thira said.

Informed sources in the fishing industry, meanwhile, said that Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila last week told a group of fishing business group from Samut Sakhon that negotiations may soon start with Vietnam for Thai fishing trawlers to operate in Vietnamese waters. The Thai Embassy in Hanoi had reportedly held talks on the issue with Vietnam. Tentative areas offered by Vietnam for the Thai fishing venture cover the sea near Tonkin Bay, South China Sea, the western part of Poulo Wa Island, and fishing grounds from the southeastern part of the Vietnamese peninsula all the way to areas off China's Hainan Island and Sawawak.

CSO: 5200

OFFICIAL ON BANGLADESH FISHING TALKS FAILURE

BK300140 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 30 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Director general of the Fisheries Department, Commander Sawang Chareonphon said the Thai-Bangladesh negotiations to renew the fishery agreement failed after Bangladesh authorities claimed that the joint venture did not benefit their people. "They said only the privileged participated in the venture and the majority received no benefit," Sawang explained.

The two countries had signed a one-year agreement in 1978, providing for joint venture fishing in the Bay of Bengal. The agreement expired on October 31. Negotiations will be held again in Bangkok early next year, Sawang said, adding that until a new agreement is concluded Thai fishing trawlers will have to fish in other waters.

He also disclosed that while negotiations were going on, the Bangladesh press had reported that country would come up with a "new formula" but nothing new had been proposed. "The new formula might be proposed in the next meeting in Bangkok," he explained.

He said the Thai delegation, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Maj Gen Praman Adireksan, had sought the release of five Thai fishing trawlers now detained in Bangladesh. "The Bangladesh authorities said they would consider the request." But Sawang said that there was no hope for the refund of seven million baht from Bangladesh resulting from the overestimation on the value of catches by Thai trawlers.

Thai fishermen will have to seek joint ventures with other countries such as China and Vietnam, he said.

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

THAI-BANGLADESH FISHING NEGOTIATIONS--Pol Gen Krit Sangkhasap, deputy minister of agriculture and cooperatives told reporters about the joint agreement on fisheries between Thailand and Bangladesh to be signed 31 Oct 80. He said that Deputy Prime Minister Praman Adireksan has sent a letter through the Thai ambassador in Bangladesh asking for a slowdown in the arrests and seizures of Thai fishing vessels which have violated portions of the agreement. The reasons for this are that Thai Government officials are going for negotiations in order to solve these problems. In solving the problems, as far as Thailand is concerned, the deputy minister said that the government would attempt to reduce the number of private companies, which now number 37, having agreements with private Bangladeshi firms. Only the good companies will be left in business. This will be done to reduce operating expenses. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 10 Oct 80 p 2]

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

TORRES STRAIT BAN--Townsville.--The Federal Government has warned north Queensland fishing boats to stay out of an area in Torres Strait. It is believed that the Papua New Guinea Government has backed up the Australian direction by sending surveillance boats into the Bramble Bay area. Fishermen fear that an international incident may be sparked if either the Australian or the Papua New Guinea governments try to enforce what the fishermen regard as an illegal direction. The Papua New Guinea fisheries division director, Mrs D. Pakendu, said it was her government's intention to stop poaching. Australian fishermen believe the area is their traditional waters but the Torres Strait treaty, when ratified, will deem it Papuan waters. The area ties in with the current dispute on rock lobsters and a joint NG-Australian tagging research survey. A Primary Industry spokesman, Mr Purnell-Webb, said the Australian Government was not trying to sell fishermen out but to encourage the spirit of the coming treaty. [Text] [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 18 Oct 80 p 5]

CSO: 5200

INDIA TO JOIN INTERNATIONAL WHALING BODY

Madras THE HINDU in English 30 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] New Delhi, Oct. 29.

India will become a party to the international conventions on regulation of commercial whaling and become a member of the International Whaling Commission (IWC) according to a decision taken by the Union Government on Tuesday.

Though India is not engaged in commercial whaling, the position today is that if it decides to engage itself later, as a non-participant to the conventions, such activity will amount to piracy in whaling.

Both to remove this prospective disability and to benefit from the research and development efforts in respect of whaling which holds out great prospects for the production of whale oil as an important product for the pharmaceutical industry and an item in international trade, the Government decided to become a member of the IWC.

The IWC an inter-governmental organisation, was set up in 1946 with headquarters in Britain. Whales are regarded as an endangered species.

The IWC is building up a close surveillance system on piracy in whaling. It has proposed a total ban on whaling in the waters of the Indian Ocean upto 55 degrees south for the next 10 years. [as published] The IWC will be carrying out a mid-term review during this 10-year period of the whale stocks.

By virtue of their sizes, locations and importance, India and China are likely to play a prominent role in international whaling. Commercial whaling is being carried on from Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Iceland, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Peru, Spain and the Soviet Union.

Efforts are being made to pursue other countries engaged in commercial whaling like China and Portugal to join the convention and assist in the conservation of the whale stock.

CSO: 5200

EXPERTS DISCUSS BAY OF BENGAL RESOURCES

Madras THE HINDU in English 13 Nov 80 p 9

[Text] Oceanographically and biologically the Bay of Bengal is a special sea with abundant resources but the tappings from it are relatively inadequate. For an efficient harvesting of renewable biological resources of the sea, national cooperation is necessary, according to Dr. A. Lindquist, a fisheries expert from Sweden.

Dr. Lindquist, who visited the Bay of Bengal Programme (BOBP), Madras, along with representatives of SIDA (Swedish International Development Authority) and FAO, said in an interview on Tuesday, that an indepth analysis leading to evolution of modalities in sharing the resources would serve as a valuable guide for such international ventures. [as published]

BOBP's Projects

The various developmental programmes of BOBP were oriented towards the improvement in the social structure of small fishermen, he said.

Mrs. Elsa Liljeberg, SIDA section head, said though SIDA had been actively supporting many development projects in several countries, BOBP was their biggest venture in the agriculture and fisheries sector.

The five-year BOBP executed by FAO, was wholly funded by SIDA to the tune of 20.2 million Swedish Marks (Rs. 4 crores). The member-countries participated in the programme by offering technical staff, infrastructural and operational facilities, she said. The prime motive of SIDA was technological development and their effective dissemination amongst the operative community.

SIDA plans to launch a fisheries integrated development project in Andhra Pradesh, in coordination with the Central Government, Mrs. Liljeberg said.

Mr. P. Gurtner, chief of Fishery Technology Service, FAO, Rome, said that for more realistic, conducive and economic use and management of fish resources in the Bay of Bengal, there should be coordination at international level.

The group countries should jointly act in carefully assessing and monitoring stocks in their zones and at the same time avoid duplication of such efforts.

International sharing of fish resources, bound by certain regulations, is a popular concept in the African coasts but for various reasons there is not much scope for it in the Bay of Bengal conditions.

New Type of Craft

Dr. L. O. Engvall, Programme Director, BOBP, Madras said that BOBP had been successful in bringing out two types of intermediate fishing craft for conditions on the east coast.

The Governments of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh had regularly been posted with the latest developments and Andhra Pradesh was seriously considering the propagation of the craft suited to its coast, with the World Bank's [rest of sentence illegible].

CSO: 5200

FISHERMEN'S RIGHTS TO BE SAFEGUARDED

Lahore THE PAKISTAN TIMES in English 18 Nov 80 p 10

[Text] NOVEMBER 17: The Governor of Baluchistan, Lt.-General Rahim-ud-Din Khan said that no fishing would be allowed within three miles territorial waters of Mekran Coast except by the fishermen from Baluchistan to safeguard their rights.

Addressing councillors, chairmen of Zakat Committees notables and the fishermen at Ormara the important coastal town of Mekran Division, the Governor assured that necessary measures were being taken to provide effective safeguard against illegal and unauthorised fishing within three miles territorial limits of Mekran Coast.

Governor Rahim-ud-Din Khan disclosed that the Governor is giving priority to the drinking water supply schemes and water supply scheme in Ormara had been completed and people were getting potable water. He disclosed that preliminary work on the construction of Gwadar-Turbat Road has been started which would be completed in the shortest possible time to provide communication facilities between the two important coastal towns.

The Governor today inaugurated the newly 160 miles constructed Ormara-Karachi Road via Lyari which had opened the area for the first time. The road had been constructed in a record time of five months and was opened to light traffic. The work on the road is in progress and it would be soon opened for heavy traffic.

With the opening of the road the existing distance between Ormara and Karachi had been reduced by 320 miles.

The Governor Lt.-General Rahim-ud-Din Khan reminded the people that they should also initiate the development projects on self-help basis to solve their problems rather always looking towards the Government. He said the Government would provide necessary assistance to implement the schemes launched on self-help basis.

The Governor, during his tour of Mekran Division disclosed that the post of Additional District and Session Judge has been sanctioned for Mekran Division for the speedy administration of justice. He said that the proposal to introduce steamer service to ferry passenger and cargo between Karachi and the coastal town of Mekran Division would be considered. He said that he would take this matter with the National Shipping Corporation.

CSO: 5200

TWELVE-MILE TERRITORIAL SEA LIMIT DEEMED ACCEPTABLE

International Consensus Noted

Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Oct 80 p 16

[Text] Brasilia--Senator Milton Cabral (PDS [Social Democratic Party]-PB [Paraiba]), representative of the Federal Senate at the Third Conference on the Law of the Sea held in Geneva recently, said the international inclination is for signing a convention establishing the territorial limit at 12 miles, plus 188 miles that would be considered an exclusive economic zone.

He revealed that at the conference it became clear that the basic issue for rational development of natural resources existing in the water, the bed and the subsoil of the sea is reconciliation of the vast interests characterized by the division between developed and developing countries. "The policy for exploiting the sea has aspects of its own, the understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States in this sector being a conspicuous one," Milton Cabral pointed out.

According to the PDS senator, developing countries belonging to the so-called "Group of 77" resisted this domination, however, and are forcing the signing of a law-of-the-sea convention. The main purpose of this charter, advises Senator Milton Cabral, will be "to provide for distributing benefits to all countries, regardless of geographic location, whether coastal or landlocked, always bearing in mind the situation of the most needy."

He revealed that the text proposed for the future sea convention will assure the soverignty of the coastal state over, besides its territory and its domestic waters, the adjacent strip of ocean given the name of territorial sea, this sovereignty extending to the air space and to the bed and subsoil of the sea. Each state has the right to establish the width of its territorial sea up to a limit of 12 nautical miles measured from the base line, which is the point of low tide along the coast.

"With acceptance of this formula by nearly all the states," Senator Milton Cabral stresses, "any insistence or disagreeing position by the reduced number of states supporting the 200-mile limit would be a political fiction."

The solution to be adopted--12 miles of territorial sea plus 188 miles of exclusive economic zone--is, according to the senator from Paraiba, extremely sensible, inasmuch as it responded to the demands of an economic nature from those who want a 200-mile limit without, however, impeding legitimate use of sea waters by other

nations, as long as it does not involve economic exploitation related to freedom of navigation.

He asserts that "the laws and jurisdictions concerning this 188-mile zone are similar, from the economic aspect, to what the Brazilians wanted to obtain with the 200-mile limit." This convention will be "a sanctioned and concrete advantage, in comparison to the existing position, which, being neither recognized nor respected, had neither validity nor security."

Cabral claims that, with the exclusive zone, Brazil, in its 2.5 million square kilometers that comprise its 200-mile coastal strip, will be able "to install and operate artificial islands, carry out any scientific research it wishes, provide for protection and preservation of the ocean environment according to its own priorities, exploit and extract for its own exclusive benefit the natural, biological or mineral resources, among others."

The proviso in connection with this zone is that the coastal nation will have to respect some rights and duties of other states. In it, all nations, be they coastal or landlocked, enjoy, subject to the conditions imposed by the convention, freedom of navigation and overflight and of placing underwater cables and other uses, such as those connected with operating ships, aircraft, etc. The coastal state will promote the use of live resources of the exclusive economic zone, without prejudice to measures for conserving such resources.

"The coastal state," Senator Milton Cabral reports, "will determine its own capacity for catching live resources, but whenever it does not take the entire permissible catch it will have to grant access to other states to exploit the unused quota; that is, so that others may make up the total of the catch recommended as optimum by studies of international, regional or subregional agencies, although under previous authorization."

Acceptable to Brazil

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 7 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Clovis Ramalhete, general counsel of the republic, asserted in Rio yesterday that Brazil may ratify the treaty that reestablished its territorial sea at 12 miles "even with relish," promising that national interests will be fully preserved.

Principal supporter of the 200-mile limit in the decade of the Sixties, Ramalhete said that in no way is he considered affected by the fact that his idea has been rejected by the government where he fulfills the function of general counsel.

"Brazil was guaranteed private scientific exploration, economic exploitation and jurisdictional power over the territorial sea," he said, "and this is a triumph. Our objective was always economic; we always had in mind the petroleum, cobalt, nickel, gold and manganese nodules of Amapa, of the territorial waters, and this is assured by the new treaty. The wording that is being used by the sponsors of the idea is that of a giveaway; it speaks better to the interests of international agencies."

The strategic aspect, according to Clovis Ramalhete, ceased to have major importance with the modernization of naval warfare techniques.

Ramalhete was in Rio to speak about "peaceful solution of international controversies" at the Naval War College.

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CSO: 5200

ROJAS COMMENTS ON 200-MILE MARITIME ZONE

PY291439 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Rene Rojas has pointed out that international practice has now confirmed the Chilean thesis of a 200-mile maritime zone. The minister was speaking at a ceremony at which the Chilean Society of International Law made him an honorary member. The subject of his speech was the Chilean Foreign Ministry, our maritime jurisdiction and the new law of the sea.

He reminded those present that the first declaration of a 200-mile maritime zone was made by Chile through a presidential declaration of 23 June 1947. It was then a question of preserving, developing and exploiting the maritime fauna and flora to which the coastal countries have a right. Foreign Minister Rojas stressed that the Chilean declaration has a very great political significance at the present time when the 200-mile maritime zone has become part of international law, not only through universal consensus but also through permanent and generalized state practice. The minister stated that even the big original enemies of the declaration, such as the Soviet Union, Japan and the United States, have now adopted it.

He said that international recognition of the 200-mile maritime zone means for the country the consolidation of an area of jurisdiction which more than doubles the territory, properly speaking--that is, Chile's continental, insular and Antarctic territories. He explained that the maritime zone has enormous wealth which has converted Chile into the fourth or fifth fishing country of the world, in addition to contributing to overcoming its petroleum shortage. He also pointed out that maritime exploitation offers highly favorable prospects for exploitation of the so-called manganese nodules which are rich in minerals.

CSO: 5200

TERRITORIAL WATERS CONCEPT SEEN LOSING SUPPORT

Lima EQUIS X in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 28

[Article by Juan Arturo Barahona: "Territorial Waters or Economic Zone?"]

[Text] Although sanctions on a certain type of fishing in our waters are being discussed and adopted and reports are filed concerning the extinction of some species because of overfishing, nothing substantive is said in newspapers or political circles about how the doctrine of the 200-mile territorial limit has been abandoned and distorted by the Ministry of Foreign Relations since the time of Morales Bermudez. Actually, the doctrine, in which our country pioneered, is apparently being surreptitiously replaced by the position of the 200-mile exclusive economic zone, to the obvious detriment of our rights.

These are two different concepts which naturally have different projections.

"Territorial waters" indicate that area of the sea adjacent to the coastline of a nation and over which the nation exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction. It includes the ocean floor and subsoil in the area as well as the air space above it.

On the other hand, "exclusive economic zone" means that area of the sea adjacent to the coastline of a nation and over which that nation exercises its rights with regard to both organic and inorganic natural resources found on the surface of the water, in the body of water, on the ocean floor and in the subsoil.

The nation exercises limited sovereignty over the exclusive economic zone, but full sovereignty over territorial waters, just as within its own territory. Those who, on the international level, maintain the position of the 200-mile exclusive economic zone generally agree that only 12 miles of that limit constitute the coastal nation's territorial waters.

Peruvian Position

Until World War II, territorial waters were generally considered to be the area adjacent to the coastline of a nation as far out as 3 to 12 miles. The major political, military, economic, technological and other changes that have taken place in the meantime gave rise to modifications in that criterion. Beginning in 1945, a series of unilateral, regional and continental declarations extended -- partially or totally -- the jurisdiction of nations a much greater distance.

Among these pronouncements are the proclamations of President Truman, made on 28 September 1945. One of these declared that resources on the ocean floor and in the subsoil of the continental shelf belonged to the United States. Another established conservation zones in areas of the high sea contiguous to its coast and subjected fishing activities to that country's control and regulation. Unilateral declarations were then made by Mexico (29 October 1945), Panama (3 January 1946), Argentina (11 October 1946) and Chile (23 June 1947), concerning their rights over the ocean adjacent to their coasts.

Peru formulated its position on 1 August 1947 through Supreme Decree No 781, signed by President Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero and Minister of Foreign Relations Enrique Garcia Sayan.

In that declaration, our country extended our national sovereignty and jurisdiction out to a limit of 200 miles from the maritime coast. The designation of "territorial waters" assigned to the zone was explained as follows by Dr Bustamante y Rivero: "It is argued that the text of the 1947 decree does not explicitly mention the expression 'territorial waters.' However, I would recall that in technical matters, things are not only identified by name, but also by the mention of the essential qualities inherent in their nature. Although the text may not have used the literal phrase 'territorial waters,' repeated use was made, in the preliminary clauses and in the provisions, in concepts concerning attributes or characteristics inherent in the new 200-mile belt, of certain legal terms which I have already mentioned above, to wit, 'sovereignty' and 'dominion,' which typically correspond to whatever belongs to or is owned by the state and is part of it, and consequently, to that which, in legal language, makes up that newly created maritime zone as veritable 'territorial waters.'" ("Political Doctrine of the 200 Miles," pp 19 and 26, Edit. P. L. Villanueva, Lima).

That criterion has been used in various and successive legal provisions such as the Petroleum Law of 11 March 1952, the Declaration on the Maritime Zone of Peru, Chile and Ecuador of 18 August 1952, the Organic Navy Law of 6 February 1961, the Civil Aeronautics Law of 11 November 1965, the Waters Law of 24 July 1969, the General Fishing Law of 25 March 1971, the General Mining Law of 8 June 1971, and so on.

Obvious Deterioration

The Peruvian position has nevertheless suffered obvious harm in recent years because clear emphasis has not been placed, in official documents, on our doctrine of the 200-mile territorial waters. This detrimental ambiguity began with the Tupac Amaru Plan, revealed by the government of General Morales Bermudez on 9 October 1977. This was pointed out by former minister of the navy and author of the book "El Peruvian Mar y Sus Limites" [Peruvian Waters and Their Limits], RAdm Guillermo Faura Gaig, in a letter published by the periodical MARKA on 27 October 1977. In the letter, he stated that that government plan modified the respective bill and Peruvian tradition and no longer spoke of the "200-mile territorial waters," but rather, simply of "promoting actions aimed at establishing a new law of the sea, particularly through the consolidation of the position of the 200 miles and reaffirming the principle of permanent sovereignty of nations over their natural resources." As a result, the Peruvian position could be confused with that of other nations maintaining different positions, such as that of the "patrimonial waters" and the "exclusive economic zone."

This attitude seems to have been affected by debates at the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, whose four periods of sessions took place between December 1973 and May 1976 and at which, while the 200-mile distance gained ground as an outside limit, one could observe great differences with respect to sovereignty within that area. Some supported the position of the territorial waters while others defended that of the economic zone, whether exclusive or regional, and within whose sphere the territorial waters were confined to 12 miles or more, but at any rate, under 200 miles.

It should be noted that Chile, whose position on the 200-mile territorial waters had been in agreement with that of Peru since 1947, changed its attitude during the 1970's and at the Third UN Law of the Sea Conference, tended to favor the exclusive economic zone.

1979 Constitution

When this matter was debated at the Constituent Assembly of 1978, there was a heated controversy between those demanding that the new charger should clearly express the Peruvian position of the 200-mile territorial waters and those who considered such explicit wording unnecessary. Finally, the following text (Article 980): "The nation's maritime dominion includes the ocean adjacent to its coasts, as well as the ocean floor and subsoil, out to a distance of 200 nautical miles measured from the baselines established by law. In its maritime dominion, Peru exercises sovereignty and jurisdiction, without prejudice to freedom of international communication, based on the law and international agreements ratified by the republic."

It has been said that this text constitutes in practice a ratification of the Peruvian doctrine of the 200-mile territorial waters. But there are those, like Dr Alberto Ruiz Eldredge, who have severely criticized a text they consider to be vague and insipid and which in addition, apparently subjects the maritime dominion to international accords, which is inadmissible. ("La Constitucion Comentada," Edit. Atlantida, Lima, 1979, pp 144 etc.).

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CSO: 5200

EXPLOSIVES BANNED IN FISHING

Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 4 Oct 80 p 2

[Article: "Allowable and Prohibited Means of Fishing Set Down; Use of Explosives for Fishing in Territorial Waters Banned"]

[Text] In a set of ministerial directives Minister of Public Works Mr Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani set down the ways to be used in catching and cultivating fish and [other] marine life. He also set down the materials whose use is prohibited in fishing in territorial waters. In addition, he established the minimum measurements of the holes in the fishing nets that are used in catching shrimp.

Minister al-'Adasani charged a group of specialists in the ministry with the task of supervising implementation of these decisions.

These measures seek to achieve the highest grades of precision in the application of the Fish Resources Protection Law.

Allowable Ways of Fishing

With regard to new ways of fishing and fish and marine life husbandry, the law prohibited the use of or the experimentation with fishing methods and gear that were new and had not been used before in Kuwait's territorial waters, unless a prior permit is obtained from Fish Resources Control in the Ministry of Public Works. The law also prohibited the use of new ways of fishing and other marine life husbandry. The law stipulated that those who violated the provisions of this law would be punished.

Explosives Banned in Fishing

The [minister's] directive also banned the use of explosives, poisonous and anesthetic materials, harpoons, electricity, firearms, fishhooks and angling in catching fish and other marine life in the territorial waters. The decision stipulated that anyone who violated the provisions of this decision would be punished.

Fishing Net Hole Measurements

Another decision set down the minimum measurements of the holes in the fishing nets that are used in catching shrimp. The directive urged all shrimp fishermen who fish in Kuwait's territorial waters to abide by this decision as follows:

* The (al-Kufah) shrimp fishing net which is used by traditional Kuwaiti fishing vessels. The legal measurements for the holes in the net are 30 millimeters and over.

* The shrimp towing net which is used by the vessels of the United Kuwaiti Fish Company: 40 millimeters and over.

Agencies concerned with the application of these provisions decided to grant [fishermen] a period of time until the end of January 1981 when the fishing nets that are now in use will have been worn out. These would then be replaced by fishing nets that conform to the legal measurements that are indicated. Everyone who violates the provisions of this law will suffer the penalties that are set down in the law.

Inspection and Control of Violations

The minister of public works charged a few employees who specialize in monitoring fish resources with the task of monitoring the implementation of the law and the mandatory ministerial directives. These employees are: Mahmud Husayn al-'As'usi, fish resources inspector; Nabil Mustafa Abu Shalib, assistant inspector; 'Adnan Ghanim Saqr al-Ghanim, chief of the Fishing Methods and Gear Branch, 'Abdallah Salih al-Huddah, Muhammad Hasan Baqir and Jabir Sayyid 'Ali, marine life researchers in the Fish Resources Control; 'Adnan Khalifah al-Rashud, chief of the Fish Census Branch; and Muhammad Jawwad 'Abbas Qalli, captain of the research vessel, Sabah.

These employees will carry out inspection activities, and they will have command over the violations that occur in the provisions of the law and the directives that carry it out. To control the aforementioned violations there employees may board ships, enter fisheries, warehouses, stores and places where marine life is located. [They may also have access to] fishing devices and administrations. They have the right to request and to inspect permits, books and papers pertaining to the matter. They may seize ships, marine life, devices and tools that are in violation of the law and the directives that were issued to implement the law. They may write the necessary reports and turn them over to the specialized investigative authorities. They may seek the assistance of the public police, and they also have the right, with the permission of the specialized authorities, to sell the fish and the marine life that may spoil and to deposit the proceeds in the court's treasury until settlement regarding the violation is reached.

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NEW REGULATIONS ISSUED ON TUNA FISHING

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 12 Nov 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Tom Dorkenoo]

[Excerpt] New fisheries regulations now make it mandatory for foreign tuna fishermen operating in Ghanaian waters to pay a licence fee of 150 US dollar per tonne of the gross tonnage of the vessel used or surrender ten per cent of the catch to the state.

In addition, the new regulations enjoin foreign tuna fishing companies to enter into 50-50 joint ventures with Ghanaian partners with the eventual aim of the Ghanaian partners taking over full ownership.

These were disclosed by the Vice-President, Dr J W. S. de Graft-Johnson at a welcome ceremony here yesterday for a new 871.18 tonne tuna vessel the "Gold Coats" belonging to Mankoadze Fisheries Limited.

Dr de Graft-Johnson pointed out that up to the end of 1979 foreign tuna fishermen paid a paltry fee of 8.50 US dollars per tonne for fish they took away while the price of tuna averaged 800 US dollars a tonne.

He noted that since 1973 the Korean and Japanese tuna vessels based in Ghana had increased upon their tuna production from 6,000 tonnes to between 30,000 and 40,000 tonnes annually.

He regretted that "while these foreign fishing companies derive commercial bounties from our waters, the inactivity of Ghanaian fishing fleet, forces the Government to spend 20 million dollars annually from our scarce foreign exchange resources to import canned fish mostly from Japan."

The Vice-President praised the Star Kist Foods of California for being the only foreign tuna firm operating in Ghana that had established joint ventures with the Mankoadze Fisheries for tuna fishing and canning and also assisting Tema Food Complex Corporation to produce canned tuna."

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

FISHING PROPOSAL REJECTED--Brussels--Agriculture and Fisheries Minister Poul Dalsager has rejected a compromise proposal on the allocation of fish quotas in the common market. He said that Denmark would rather do without a joint fisheries policy than accept a drastic reduction in its catches. "We have managed for many years without a joint fisheries policy and we can do so in the future if we have to," Poul Dalsager said. At the same time he admitted that "Denmark is now isolated in the Council of Ministers." Dalsager was referring to a compromise proposal made by the Luxembourg chairman. Compared with previous proposals from the EEC Commission it contains a dramatic reduction in Denmark's catch potential, at the same time as Britain's share is sharply increased. According to the EEC Commission's proposal the Danish share would be 32 percent, but the Luxembourg chairman has cut this to 26.4 percent. The EEC Commission had allotted Great Britain 31 percent, and it is now proposed that this be increased to 35.? percent. For the other nations the percentages are almost unchanged--a small cut for the Netherlands and a little more for West Germany and Ireland. [Excerpt] [LD281633 Copenhagen AKTUELT in Danish 18 Nov 80 p 9]

CSO: 5200

BRIEFS

FISHING ZONE LIMITS EXTENDED--Helsinki (Tidningarnas Telegrambyra) Finland has decided to extend its fishing zone. The Government proposed in a bill to Parliament that the fishing zone in the Gulf of Finland and in the northern Baltic Sea be extended somewhat to the south. It is proposed to keep the fishing zone in the Gulf of Bothnia and in the northern sector of the Aland Islands unchanged. The Government points out that the extension is based on agreements with Sweden and the Soviet Union. This is being done because of its significance for fishing and for conservation of fish stocks. Through an extension of the fishing zone the catch quotas assigned to Finland can be assured. [Text] [Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 23 Nov 80 p 15]

END

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